

# ~ SOUTHERN ~ TEXTILE BULLETIN

INSTITUTE FOR  
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SCIENCE

VOL. 38

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 31, 1930

No. 22

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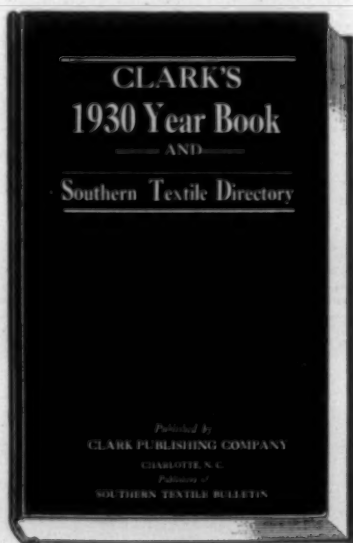
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**Contents**

Information supplied by this invaluable reference book includes the following:

Spindle hours monthly by states from 1922 to 1929; location of spindles, looms and knitting machines in the South; Clark's 1929 Increase Lists; Cotton Acreage planted from 1916 to 1928 by states; carry-over of cotton from 1910 to 1929; condition reports, 1920 to 1929; consumption reports, 1893 to 1929; private and Government crop estimates, 1925 to 1929; production of woven goods, 1921 to 1927; hosiery production; prices of cotton goods; production, sales, stocks and unfilled orders by months, 1927 to 1930; employees in cotton mills; labor laws of Southern States; wages, 1919 to 1927; a Directory of Southern Textile Mills; many additional facts and statistics.



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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Published Every Thursday by Clark Publishing Company, 18 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C. Subscription \$2.00 Per Year in Advance. Entered as Second Class Mail Matter March 2, 1911, at Postoffice, Charlotte, N. C., Under Act of Congress, March 2, 1897

VOL. 38

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## Justified Optimism

SO many blessings have been showered upon America that her citizens should be ashamed to be downcast because of a temporary lull in business. Americans have made this nation so wonderfully successful through their courage and foresight and their confidence in themselves and the future of their land.

Surely there has been no fundamental change in the business structure of the nation between last year and this that has shaken this confidence. No war or shadow of war hangs over us, no disaster of nature has befallen us. What then has happened to business? Why should there be hesitancy and doubt as to the wisdom of our former course of aggressive upbuilding, upon which as a nation we have achieved such amazing success?

Has the natural deflation of enormously inflated securities led sensible business men to believe that the intrinsic value of the properties back of these securities was impaired or their income yield diminished? In scarcely a single instance is such the case.

Let us look for a moment at facts. General building is off, compared with the past year or two, but is still far above the average of the previous decade. In fact, construction proposed and contracts let in the South are three times greater than those reported for the similar period during the deflation of 1921. Automobile production has dropped since the record of last year, but we are producing today at a rate which will show an output of over 4,000,000 motor vehicles, or equal to the production of 1925, which was a record up to that time.

The power output of public utilities for the first four months of 1930 reached 32,400,748,000 kilowatt-hours, or 855,000,000 kilowatt-hours more than the former record established for the same period of 1929. Public utilities' earnings for the first four months of 1930 amounted to \$807,500,000, as compared with \$782,000,000 for the corresponding period of 1929. This set a new high record.

In production of all kinds of finished rolled iron and steel the record of 41,069,000 tons in 1929 was 8,000,000 tons, or 24 per cent, more than we produced during the peak war year of 1917. In 1921 only 14,744,000 tons were produced and 26,452,000 tons in 1922. Production for the first five months of 1930 of 20,352,000 tons of steel ingots indicates that our steel industry is operating at a rate comparable with that of previous years excepting only 1928 and 1929.

The oil industry of the country is in far better shape than it was only a short while ago, when uncontrolled

overproduction was threatening its destruction. The textile industry is operating on a sounder basis than has been the case for the past several years.

We have no great accumulation of stocks made under peak prices, such as we had to face following the World War. It is not now necessary for industry to reorganize in order to adjust itself from a war-time to a peace-time basis. Efficiency of production in every line—in agriculture, in manufacture, in mining and in transportation—has enabled us to produce and transport a vast quantity of commodities and pay the highest wages in history.

Never before has there been closer attention given to the business situation, greater effort made to balance supply with demand and to develop and apply efficiency methods in management and operation.

Based upon a sane realization of true conditions we look forward to the future with confidence. This temporary period of business lull cannot for long hold back people who have shown a tenacity of purpose and genius for aggressive business action unmatched by any other peoples of the world. America is back by resources as great today as they were during our wildest speculative periods. We have the same people; we have the same productive capacity; we have the same marketing opportunities. Do we lack the same courage and confidence which in the past has enabled us to progress at a rate that has amazed the rest of the world?

Has the fear of foreign reprisals against our tariff caused thinking men to believe that we would lose our foreign trade? If so, do they not overlook entirely the fact that merchandise is sold abroad as well as at home because it is the best that can be bought for the price and because satisfactory credits can be arranged? Have we not always had barriers to overthrow in our quest for export trade? We need not go further than an examination of foreign tariffs on American-made automobiles to prove this point.

Have our reserves of capital been impaired so that our credit structure is weakened and its support of industry curtailed? A \$100,000,000 loan to a foreign nation was recently oversubscribed. Our ability to raise that enormous sum of money was not even questioned.

This is inventory time. We have been pausing to take stock, to write fictitious values off our books, to clean, oil and renovate our industrial machinery. With supreme confidence in our national future we are now starting on another era of economic progress.—*Manufacturers Record*.



# Natural Gas and Its Future in the South

*Address of* EDGAR G. HILL, before Southern Gas Association

**T**O many of this gathering, the natural gas business is an old story. Others of you, from Memphis, New Orleans and Atlanta, have lately emerged from the throes of changing over your distribution systems from manufactured to natural gas, and are rapidly becoming acquainted with the new fuel. To most of you, however, the subject of natural gas, particularly its distribution and utilization, is an unfamiliar one, but one of more than passing interest at this time of gigantic natural gas developments the country over, in which the Southern States are sharing to a great extent.

I will now proceed to the meat of this paper, namely, the reasons for bringing it to the Southeastern States, and what it should and will accomplish there toward the improvement of social and industrial conditions.

The rapidly growing sales of natural gas, even in sections where competition of other fuels is keen, proves this statement of mine, I think, beyond question.

In the home natural gas is sold at rates for cooking and also for hot water heating, that are highly attractive. Many of you have been disturbed by the increasing inroads made by the electric power companies on your cooking load. Natural gas is your way out. There are only 3413 BTU in a kilowatt of electric energy. A thousand cubic feet of natural gas contains approximately one million BTU. Simple arithmetic shows that 293 kilowatts are therefore required to furnish the heat units which in natural gas are usually sold for not over two dollars and a quarter, including the service charge for the first thousand feet. Assuming equal efficiency in the appliance, electric current must sell for a minimum of something less than eight mills per kilowatt hour to compete with even the first 1000 cubic feet of natural gas. With manufactured gas of 550 BTU per cubic foot, selling at the same price including the service charge, electricity at one and one-half cents per kilowatt-hour is competitive on a heat unit basis. Ridiculous statements of the increased efficiency of electric over gas-burning appliances are often made, which have undoubtedly had weight in building the electric cooking load at the expense of the gas company, but today the gas appliance industry offers you ranges of high efficiency, including the insulated oven and thermostatic control, which have been the main talking points of the electric salesman. Undoubtedly some antiquated and poorly adjusted manufactured gas ranges have been replaced by electric stoves to the advantage of the householder, especially as the electric company's service charge is brought forward as applying also to current for lighting and so a necessary expense in any event, which is usually the case. The cost comparison which I have just made assumes that all cooking will be done with the first thousand cubic feet of gas, the price of which includes the usual service charge. This is not always true.

A large family will use more than this first thousand feet for cooking, securing the second and third thousands at prices usually about half that of the first thousand, in which case, the savings by the use of natural gas becomes still more obvious.

When we come to domestic water heating, we find a field of service in which natural gas stands almost alone. The modern natural gas fired automatic storage water heater is in a class by itself from every standpoint. Durable, reliable, operating at low cost, it is the modern family's most valuable servant. It has largely replaced the old-fashioned coal type heater, which gave trouble in many localities due to scale from hard water forming

in the coil, and modern production methods have brought the price within reach of all.

Once a consumer heats his house with natural gas, burned either in a modern, well designed conversion unit in his old furnace, or better still, in a furnace designed for gas, and is given good service by the utility at reasonable rates, he becomes that utility's greatest asset, a life-long friend. In offering natural gas for this service, the utility must first make sure that its distribution plant, service lines and meters are adequate to handle the load. It must then push the sale of its commodity vigorously, truthfully and fearlessly, using intelligent, trained men only, and sell and install only apparatus of proven merit and high efficiency.

In Dallas, Houston and Fort Worth, Texas, the use of natural gas for domestic and commercial heating is well nigh universal, with gas selling at about 65 cents per 100 cubic feet for this purpose. These facts, I think are almost unanswerable. If natural gas is made available for house heating at reasonable rates properly served, the people of the United States will use it, in spite of all the efforts of dealers in competing fuels. Not only will they use it, but they will pay up to 75 cents per thousand cubic feet for it, almost regardless of coal prices.

Why do people like to heat their homes with natural gas? The answer is easy. Quick heat available at the turn of a valve, or the click of a thermostat, no soot or dirt from solid or liquid fuels or from ashes, no furnace tender tramping into and out of the house at unseasonable hours, lowered laundry and cleaning bills, no storage of fuel necessary, and additional room available in the basement, which was formerly occupied by competitive fuel.

Fuel oil is sometimes mentioned as a competitor for househeating. We in the natural gas business do not give it such recognition, because it offers no advantages, and is hopelessly at a disadvantage from a cost standpoint, both as to the fuel itself and the equipment required to store and burn it.

Now as to the other great field for this commodity, its use in industry, there are two general industrial spheres where natural gas is almost invaluable, in the steel business and in the ceramic industry generally. Natural gas for special process work in steel is selling in Ohio and Pennsylvania at almost domestic prices. It is sold in great quantities at lower prices for fuel in open hearth furnaces and soaking pits. At Birmingham, the great plants of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, under normal business conditions use far more natural gas than the whole city of Atlanta.

Brick and tile manufacturers eagerly await natural gas, as it is an ideal fuel for their needs, its use resulting in a better product, with less spoilage, at generally a lower cost per thousand. The lime kiln operator finds that he can produce better lime at lower cost with natural gas, even in the Birmingham district, than he was able to turn out before natural gas was available.

As a boiler fuel, natural gas, while ideal, must be sold at lower rates than it commands in other industrial fields. My company is selling it for this use, but only until such times as domestic load builds up to a point where the further sale of boiler gas would imperil domestic service. When that point is reached, we will stop selling boiler gas except on an off-peak basis in the summer months.



# New Species of Patents Sought for Machinery

By WALDON FAWCETT in American Dyestuff Reporter.

COINCIDENT with the approval, by one branch of Congress, of the long-pending program of Design Registration, there has been inaugurated in responsible quarters a movement to institute yet another form of protection for industrial property. The latest proposal contemplates the establishment, within the nation's patent system, of a special technical classification devoted to machines and machine parts.

This move, which is significant for producers and users of dyeing, bleaching and finishing machinery, is not, as might be supposed, a by-product or off-shot of the design copyright project which has lately come half-way to realization. Rather, is the new venture inspired by a special and particular form of dissatisfaction which has rankled for some time with respect to the operations of the existing Design Patent law.

To many persons in the textile industries and associate lines, the Design Patent law has been unsatisfactory because it has given, as though grudgingly, a protection that is expensive, cumbersome, and dangerously tardy in operation. With the machinery manufacturers, the insistence upon "invention" has been overshadowed by an official prejudice against all devices on machines with moving or moveable parts.

Naturally, this disqualification is not a stipulation within the law but is born of the regulations formulated at the Patent Office, or the administrative policies evolved by the patent executives. Popularly expressed, their logic, as repeatedly applied, has been that inasmuch as a design patent is based on the appearance of the object patented, there cannot consistently be a patent grant for a specific design when the appearance of the subject matter is changeable owing to the operation of moving parts. The Patent Office heads have found it difficult, apparently, to accept the idea that a given mechanism should command both a mechanical patent and a design patent.

As luck had it an official resolution, as of date of 1930, has, seemingly, made all but unnecessary the agitation for a new annex to patent law. In a test case, involving a mixing machine, the U. S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals—a tribunal lately created by Congress specifically to review the rulings of the Patent Office—has, in effect, served notice upon the Commissioner of Patents that patents for design must, under appropriate circumstances, be granted for machines embodying moving parts. Despite this signal victory for the cause of ornamental design in machinery, the movement for special recognition continues. Perhaps, because it had taken form ere the Appeals Court came to the rescue, and because the Court was divided in its recent decision.

John F. Robb, a patent specialist of Cleveland, is leading the movement for patent relief. Asked to outline, for the American Dyestuff Reporter, the proposal for a new law of patents for original machine and article-of-machine designs, he said:

"The practice of the Patent Office has been of a most erratic nature in administering the law, known as the design patent statute, by which new and ornamental designs are protected in behalf of the inventors and owners thereof. About thirty years ago, the common occurrence was for patents to be granted for the design of almost any structure or article of manufacture, the patentability of which was not evident or non-existent under the general patent statutes for mechanical inventions. The time is recalled when a design patent was

always advised when a mechanical patent was deemed unobtainable.

"But there came from the courts decisions affecting designs for a horseshoe calk, and a plowshare, and similar wholly utilitarian inventions as to which a contention of ornamentality was absurd. These decisions, together with clarifying amendment of the law, properly put a quietus on issuing ornamental design patents for designs having no appeal whatever to the æsthetic or artistic, and in no way ornamental. Since that time the Patent Office has more or less construed the law with strictness, a little loosely under one commissioner, more rigidly under another. Of late years much has been left to be desired in interpreting the law as it applies to designs for machines.

"Inconsistent decisions of the Patent Office and divided decisions by the Federal courts lead to the belief that a new kind of law might be in order, as much as one hesitates to suggest such a thing. Manufacturers throughout the country are, time and again, developing original, individual and new designs for machines, structures and articles of manufacture. That such may not be ornamental is no reason why, if they are new and original, they should not be protected. The individuality that a creator of a machine incorporates therein may or may not be of an ornamental nature, and yet it may involve originality and invention of as high, or higher degree, than ornamentality requires. Why should such a creator be discriminated against?

"It is urged that a law shall be passed to grant to those who create new and original designs of the class discussed, a seventeen year monopoly just as is afforded under the so-called general patent law. This kind of a law is believed to have been found useful in Germany. Many of us have always taken the view that machines may involve the very highest design skill to present both structure and appearance. Many persons are stationed before a machine for a longer period each day than the waking hours spent in their homes and if they enjoy beauty in their homes why is it not a natural instinct to be appreciative of harmony and pleasing appearance in the machine?"

The question has been raised as to the predicaments that might ensue, if, with a new machine patent law similar to the existing copyright law, it fell out that two or more manufacturers applied for protection on original designs of machines, substantially similar. Advocates of the proposed legislation insist that there can be no serious difficulties on this score. In proof, they point out that under the workings of the U. S. copyright system it is rare, if not unheard of, for a subsequent applicant to offer as an original creation the subject matter of a book already copyrighted by an original author. Champions of the proposed supplementary law scout the idea that it would involve any departure or concession from the basic standards or underlying ideals of the U. S. patent system. They insist that the originality involved in the average machine design, which would be eligible to the new classification, constitutes as much or more "invention" than is to be found in many mechanical patents issued in current routine.

BARNESVILLE, GA.—William Carter Company, manufacturing knitted and rayon underwear, reopened its plant last week after having been closed for some time. The plant employs about 300 girls and women. Charles Lee is superintendent.

# Sizing Rayon and Rayon Mixtures

By ROBERT W. PINAULT, Houghton Research Staff

THE art of sizing rayon fibers has had to conform itself to the development of the fibers themselves. Manufacturers found out very early in the game that the type of sizing for cotton warps was totally inadaptible to rayon warps or to rayon fabrics containing fillings requiring sizing. Although at the present time little filling yarn of rayon is sized or needs sizing in order to weave it, the warp, of course, always requires sizing, and the size should be of a nature peculiarly adaptable to artificial silk or rayon.

## SIZES MOST SUITABLE

The type of size used in cotton mills is useless on rayon because the gelatinized starch does not penetrate the rayon thread or saturate the fibers with filling material and only lays on the outside of the thread. In the weaving operation this surface coating breaks off and the purpose of the sizing operation has been defeated. There is no gain in strength of the threads and the weaving becomes difficult to the point of an impossibility.

Probably the most widely used of sizing materials for rayon is gelatine or glue. There is also on the market at present a class of soluble starches which are very suitable for this work. Their mixture with water is in the nature of a true solution, and for this reason they have the ability to penetrate where an ordinary starch will not. While gelatine does not come in the class of substances which form exactly true solutions, nevertheless its solution with water is sufficiently close to a true solution so that its penetrating qualities are ideal for these purposes. Rayon sizes are always made up with two ends in view: First, to strengthen and co-ordinate the fibers into one solid yarn, and, second, to supply a certain amount of lubricity and softness to this yarn so that it may better resist the wear and tear which it will receive in the loom. Specialists in the manufacture of textile materials have evolved special sizes which accomplish these purposes ideally and economically. These prepared sizes are usually sold in concentrated form and may be diluted to suit the needs of the individual job at hand. Usually a dilution of 1 part size to 15 parts water is used, although proportions of 1:10 or 1:20 may be preferred. The size should be used at a temperature of 85-95 deg. F. (30-35 deg. C.).

## SOLUBLE STARCHES

Starch may also be used for sizing artificial silk, if it is made soluble by Activin or Diastofor. It is not, however, as popular as prepared products based on gelatine and a softening medium. The sizing is best done by hand at 95 deg. F. (35 deg. C.), the skeins being drawn several times through the size, hung up over the size kettle to drain and then packed in a clean cloth and hydro-extracted in the centrifuge in order to remove any excess of size. The drying process must be conducted very carefully; the temperature should not exceed 130 deg. F. (54 deg. C.) and 60-65 per cent humidity should be maintained.

Another important use of gelatine and solubilized starches is in the finishing of rayon and rayon mixed goods. This class of goods seldom requires a great deal of loading or softening effect, as its natural body and softness is usually sufficient to almost make the fabric salable as it comes off the loom. In most cases, however, these rayon goods are finished much in the same manner as fabrics made of cotton, silk or wool; that is,

they are usually sent to the bleach house or dye house after weaving to be given a scouring, bleaching or dyeing, as required. Rayon fabrics which are to be finished in pure white are given a short bleaching in very weak hypochlorite of lime, or soda, which may be slightly acidified with formic acid. The goods are then thoroughly rinsed and blued if necessary. The blueing is best accomplished with acid violet in a weak formic acid bath to which is added about 2 per cent of a previously thoroughly dissolved rayon finishing compound.

## USE OF FINISHING COMPOUNDS

The finished goods usually require a stiffening effect to add weight and body, and this is the reason that the finishing compound is added to the last rinse water in the bleach house. It is sometimes preferred to pad the dried goods in a 1 to 2 per cent solution containing a good finishing compound, which, of course, entails an extra operation.

The proper finishing compound gives a feel combining both extra body and extra softness. By adding this material in the last rinse or in the blueing bath several further steps may be saved in the finishing of the goods. After the final rinsing and sizing, the fabric is hydro-extracted and dried.

In case the goods have to be dyed and a good finish is also required, the goods may be similarly treated in the last rinsing bath with a solution of from 1 to 2 per cent of finishing compound. An additional advantage of these prepared finishes is their ease of application in comparison to handling and mixing at the mill. Gelatine stock solutions have the disadvantage of decomposing rather rapidly, especially under conditions of dampness and warmth that prevail in most dye houses, whereas a carefully manufactured product is not readily affected and stock solutions are not necessary.

## SOFTENERS

In the finishing of fabrics where additional body is not wanted, a softening medium only may be added to the last rinse water. Sulphonated oils are very popular for this purpose. Softeners are also made from neutral fats which are rendered emulsifiable so they will form a homogeneous mixture with the water and thus be readily absorbed by the goods. In any case, the last rinse water should not be over 90 to 100 deg. F. (32 to 38 deg. C.), and the goods coming out of the dyeing machine should be immediately hydro-extracted in order to insure an even distribution of the finishing materials.

Some dye houses use this finishing bath more than once; that is, succeeding lots of goods are put through the same bath, but it is not reasonable to suppose that extremely uniform work will be produced by such a method. The relatively small cost of the softener materials does not warrant the practice of such dire economy.

For the highest class of rayon goods the finishing materials is usually a high grade of commercial preparation which will not contain poor grades of gelatine or even glue, which are rather dark in color and may tint whites or light colored portions of the fabric. Either glue or gelatine are satisfactory bases for rayon finishes if properly applied and care is taken to see that the material is thoroughly dissolved before the fabric is put into the bath.

Solubilized starch may be used in the finishing of all rayon fabrics, but it is not very popular. Some finishers



prefer solubilized starch to gelatine preparations, due to the slightly different effect which they get on the finished goods. The finisher has his choice of purchasing an already solubilized starch or solubilizing his own starch by means of Activin or Diastofor, or similar ferments. The chief use of solubilized starch sizes is on fabrics consisting of rayon and cotton, which require a slightly different finishing treatment than pure rayon fabrics. The use of the solubilized starches produces a good finish on cotton and also readily penetrates the rayon and does not impair its luster.

#### FINISHING COTTON-RAYON MIXTURES

The finishing of cotton-rayon mixtures is usually carried out after a preliminary drying of the goods following dyeing. The soluble starch and softening medium, if it is used, are placed in solution in a pad mangle and the goods run through the pad mangle and immediately onto drying apparatus of the tenter frame or net dryer type. It goes without saying that the rollers on the pad mangle must be perfectly even and true and the pressure maintained the same throughout the length of the batch or batches it is desired to run.

Colored and printed mixed fabrics containing rayon sometimes are sized with potato starch made soluble with Diastofor. The goods pass through the sizing machine in such a manner that they run well squeezed into the dryer. The drying is done at lowest possible temperatures, especially with printed goods and colors susceptible to heat. In some cases, especially for pure white goods, some well-dissolved and strained solution of acid-violet should be added to improve the white effect of the goods.

To avoid the size mixture getting too old, it is recommended that no more be prepared each day than will be used up the following day.

The dyeing of mixed rayon and cotton goods should be started at rather low temperatures in order to insure even take-up of the dye on both fibers. Rayon has such an affinity for the direct colors that it absorbs them much more rapidly than the cotton, so if high temperatures be used at the start of the dye bath an uneven effect will be produced which is very hard to level out later on. Union goods, which distinctly show both fibers in their construction, must, of course, be very level in appearance or the lighter cotton threads which result from careless dyeing methods will greatly detract from the appearance of the fabric.

The printing of all-rayon fabrics or rayon and cotton mixtures is generally carried out with basic or mordant printing colors. While in straight cotton printing acetic acid is most generally used to acidify the print color, in the printing of mixed fabrics of rayon and cotton or in printing pure rayon fabrics formic or lactic acids are recommended. These acids satisfy the demand for acidity in the mixture and are far less harmful to the rayon fibers than acetic acid. After the printing, the usual steaming is carried out on rayon fabrics, but the process is carried on for less time than is common with cotton goods, for the reason that excessive or long steaming is apt to affect the luster of the rayon. This short steaming is entirely sufficient for this type of goods, as the specially good affinity for almost all classes of dyestuffs which rayon possesses makes up for the extra time and effect which longer steaming might give.

The treating of rayon goods or mixed rayon and cotton goods with tartar emetic should be avoided, after the printing with basic dyestuffs. Due to the high absorptive powers of rayon for the basic dyes, the tannin contained in the printing color is already sufficient to fix

them in the fibers. A treatment with tartar emetic after printing would not only make the rayon hard, but would also impair its luster.—*Houghton's Black & White.*

#### Cotton Stocks Over Five Million Bales

The stock of cotton in this country is much larger than at this time in recent years, according to the current report of the New York Cotton Exchange Service. The total stock of all kinds of cotton in all hands in this country on June 30 was 5,067,000 bales, says the Exchange Service, against 3,008,000 on the corresponding date last year, 3,205,000 two years ago, 4,576,000 in the big crop season three years ago, and 4,341,000 four years ago. While the supply of cotton in this country this year was about the same as last year, it has been drawn down much more slowly by domestic consumption and exports than last year, resulting in a larger stock than a year ago.

Exports of cotton from this country continue to run behind last season, continues the service. During the eleven months from August 1 to June 30, exports totaled 6,502,000 bales, against 7,801,000 in the corresponding eleven months last season, and 7,203,000 two seasons ago. Current July exports are running somewhat below those in July last year and it seems probable that the July total this year will be somewhat below that of 237,000 bales last year. Accordingly, it appears that the export total for the full season will be in the neighborhood of 6,700,000 bales. Exports last season totaled 8,038,000 bales, two seasons ago 7,529,000, three seasons ago in the big crop year 10,917,000, and four seasons ago 8,045,000.

#### DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION LOW

Domestic consumption of all cottons during the eleven months of this season from August 1 to June 30 totaled 5,735,000 bales, against 6,544,000 in the corresponding portion of last season, and 6,394,000 two seasons ago, says the service. Mills are still curtailing heavily, due to the slow goods business in recent months, and it is considered probable that curtailment will be continued during the summer months. If consumption in July should approximate that in June, total consumption for the full season would be around 6,150,000 bales. Last season this country consumed 7,091,000 bales, two seasons ago 6,834,000, three seasons ago 7,190,000, and four seasons ago 6,456,000.

If exports this season should be 6,700,000 bales and domestic consumption of all cotton 6,150,000 bales, the stock of all cotton in all hands in this country on July 31, with allowance for city crop, imports, and end-season ginnings, would be about 4,600,000. On July 31 last year the total stock of all cotton in all hands in this country was 2,313,000 bales, two years ago 2,536,000, three years ago at the end of the big crop season 3,762,000, and four years ago 3,542,000.

#### Art Silk Blue

Under the heading Art Silk Blue G 652 and R 843 the Society for Chemical Industry in Basel brings on the market two new dyestuffs which distinguish themselves by level dyeing on striped dyed viscose. Dyeing is carried out in the usual method for direct colors, with 10-30 grams of Glauber salt crystals at 60-80 deg. C. The fastness to light of both products is better than that of the standard direct blue on the market; fastness to acid and alkali is good. The level dyeing qualities of these two blue types on striped dyed viscose are clearly shown in the card No. 743.



# Unionization Begets Strife, Not Progress

Address of MISS MARJORIE A. POTWIN, of Spartanburg, S. C., before Southern Conference on Human Relations

THE hue and cry today is that the people of the South should be organized (be organized, not organize, you notice). Why? Looking at the matter dispassionately, what can labor get through organization that it has not already obtained, or is obtaining otherwise? What can organization assure, not promise, the worker, and how?

When I was a high school girl in New England all my altruistic impulses were aroused by the claims of organized labor. I wanted it to succeed in all those good things it promised. Then I saw the unions grow powerful, so powerful that they dominated the legislature, even as they dominated the members of their organization. They stopped the wheels of industry. They choked capital. They killed wages. Women and children, crying in the cold. No work for anyone, and a textile center, once the richest of the world, died. If you would see that go to Lawrence, or Fall River, or New Bedford, or across the water to England.

I remember the evening when as a guest of the American Academy of Political Science I thrilled to see Samuel Gompers sitting on one side of the late William Howard Taft, and Charles Schwab sitting on the other. The group fired my imagination; labor and capital, and between them, presiding with all dignity, all majesty, the court, holding the scales of justice, embodying all the great principles of right and reason guaranteed by our forefathers. But that was in the day when I held the popular misconception that organized labor is the majority of labor, rather than the small and diminishing minority which figures show it to be.

Older, as a graduate student, I used to sit in the meetings of a labor organization in Chicago. It became rife with internal wrangling and dissension. Factions began to hate factions. Men, lifelong friends, became bitter foes. The officers of the union tried to discipline the impulsive members. They set in motion all the impelling and compelling machinery of the organization. They tried to enforce its restrictive laws. There was no freedom and no peace, and into the homes of the workmen went suffering and fear and unemployment, not from conflict with employers but from conflict among the ranks of the employed.

I am not talking idly. Organization is the mobilization of power, force lined up to fight. Organization defined issues which once defined must be enforced. To live, organization must satisfy its most impulsive member as well as its most rational. Force begets force. You hit me and I'll hit you, you growl and I'll growl louder, you bite me and I'll bite harder. Do we want these things for the great industrial people of the South? Shall we sacrifice friendliness for them? Which is birth-right and which is pottage?

Group demands set up group denials. Professor Hoxie, a student of trade unionism, and holding a brief for neither side, says, "The organization of employees forces the organization of employers, and vice versa."

There is a wide spread and mistaken idea that the employers of the South are already organized. Let us not be confused about this matter. There is no organization of employers to fix wages. There legally can be none. The employers are not organized to fix conditions of hiring and firing, or to demand efficiency or to dictate among themselves that no one of them shall outstrip the others in such things as bonuses, housing, group insurance and a hundred other costs that mean good working

and living conditions. These could be controlled and restricted, but better, I think, for the employees is the disorganization which exists among the employers and in which they so compete in the labor market that to get good help they must offer good conditions and to hold good help they must ever be making them better. You know how competitive employment works to the advantage of the employee, even to you and me and all the rest of us.

There are no employers' organizations paralleling what is commonly meant by labor organizations. There are employers' associations meeting to talk over general problems of the trade. Their sessions on freight rates would bore you stiff, and the liveliest thing I heard at one of their meetings was the necrology. In these associations there is no lining up of forces to make demands from the employees.

The superintendents and overseers of the cotton mills have their Southern Textile Association. They discuss technical problems and talk again and again of ways in which to render better service to those by whom they are employed, and to those whom they themselves employ, but there is never any organized effort among them to exact demands from the worker.

If the employees are desirous of forming associations parallel in structure and function with those of the employers, good might be accomplished. Together, conscious of their virtues and their shortcomings they could tackle antisemitism, workers' safety, physical examinations, etc., as these problems can never be worked out for them. They might be interested in studying together what other workers in other places are accomplishing through orderly, peaceful methods. Let such associations visit the meetings of their employers, and vice versa. Industry is a great whole, and together employer and employee move on to better things, or together perish by the roadside.

At the very moment in which I was writing this, the postman brought me this letter from a personal director, unknown to me, in one of the large Northern, though not New England, cotton mills: "I want to come South, in however humble a position, to learn at first hand all those ways in which the South has paid attention to those personal relationships and industrial conditions which I fear we too long neglected prior to our terrible strike of 1926."

Here then is challenge for you and for me, and much for the whole South to work upon: the preservation of a priceless friendliness, a mutual good will, a just and reasonable quid pro quo from employer to employee and from employee to employer.

No taking of unfair advantage, no lining up of forces to fight, but all working together for the conservation of every productive energy among us. Then indeed shall we be a great South, friends, not foes, not repeating history in its errors, not confused nor crippled in conflict, not wasted in war. We shall be friends, not foes.

## Bahnson Job in Mexico

MEXICO.—Atoyac Textil has placed with The Bahnson Company, Winston-Salem, N. C., an order for Bahnson humidifiers to be installed in their Molino and San Juan Amandi Mills.

## Standards for Dull Silk Hosiery

Standards and definitions of terms to identify the variety of dull silk stockings now on the market are badly needed by the full-fashioned industry, by sellers as well as buyers, in the opinion of those most concerned over prospects for fall business. They find that, unlike any previous change of style adopted generally in the trade, this is the first instance in which apparently none knows definitely what he is trying to sell or to buy.

Regardless of the contention of some critics of exact specifications, such as gauge, number of courses per inch, quality of silk, etc., the fact remains that buyers had previously more knowledge of the construction of stockings they were buying than now. These were standards by which they could judge the usual tram silk goods, whether by reputation of manufacturers or laboratory tests. But there appear to be no standards by which they might compare one dull stocking with another, for few yet know whether a grenadine is preferable to the crepe, whether a countertwist is superior to a tram twist, or whether a more durable or stylish stocking can be obtained from a low, medium or high twist. Nor is it certain to most minds whether the fine quality of raw silk originally associated with these twists is being maintained in current production; whether such a quality was actually required for the harder twists as their advocates once declared.

These are problems that stand out for fall. They are held responsible for the present wide range of prices on dull silks, ranging now from \$1.15 all the way to \$5.95. Only one phase has been cleared up by the industry as a whole, that being the recognized fact that chemically treated numbers have no place in the business. But few are agreed on the meaning of "grenadine" or "crepe" as the terms relate to hosiery. It appears that the one can be of yarns countertwisted from 16 to 50 turns, with the other twisted from 50 to 90 turns, the averages being 36-32 for the former and generally 70 for the latter. But there is no agreement on either, and to many the mere statement of the number of turns per inch reveals nothing on which a buyer might estimate whether one stocking cost more to make than another or whether one will wear better than another.

For several weeks R. H. Macy & Co. has been carrying on experiments with the purpose of deciding the above questions. Whether these tests have yet been concluded to the satisfaction of the store cannot be learned, as the one doing the chief work along these lines is now on his vacation. But if the results are made public on his return it is expected they will provide something definite on which the trade might base its standards and values. Macy's advocated "crepe" stockings from the day they were placed on the market, advertising them as fashionably dull and more durable than the ordinary type. The store has maintained its prices as well, in the face of keen competition and price-cutting on most dull types. Its findings will be based on experience as well as laboratory tests.

Fear that the fall might bring on a more intense promotion of low prices by retailers, a factor that could end the vogue before it got well under way, is leading many in the manufacturing end of the business to take up the question of standards and study the possibilities of establishing bases of values. Yet so far none has come forward with results. The Silk Association of America recently appointed a committee to delve into the matter.

No report on its inquiry has been made. The laboratories likewise have given no indication that anything exists to report. Meanwhile buyers must listen to individual dull twists, without proper means of establishing comparisons.

Another problem that has been overlooked since the beginning of the current trend toward twists is that of the necessary equipment to throw the silk. A few months ago it was pointed out by the local representative of a Philadelphia mill that only a limited number of machines existed for twisting purposes. This week the head of an Easton (Pa.) mill declared this fact would become evident when the fall season opens and consumption increases. He pictures the hosiery concerns bidding with broad silk houses for grenadine twists, increasing the price of raw material whether or not average silk prices rise. To him this will be the most acute problem of the industry, inasmuch as few of the mills throw their own silk or know how to turn out the twists.—*Daily News Record*.

## Textile Wages and Conditions Not at Fault

Efforts by agitators, both professional and amateur, to charge recent textile labor troubles in the South to inadequate pay and improper working conditions are given a set back by Charles G. Wood, commissioner of conciliation of the Federal Department of Labor, in testimony before a congressional committee investigating communism. Describing the Gastonia strike, Mr. Wood said:

"The communists led these poor workers into a losing strike without intending to negotiate for them. The communists shielded themselves from being held responsible for the violence by telling the strikers that the blame belonged to the bosses, the police, the constituted authorities, and declaring that the judges and courts were in the pay of the bosses.

"The Reds used Gastonia merely as a means to raise money and as propaganda to spread their work throughout the South."

Questioned further, Mr. Wood said that the majority of communist trouble makers were foreigners and that they took their directives from Moscow.

For years, the communists have had their eyes on the South and have worked and are working both in the open and in insidious fashion. Prosperity and contentment are abhorrent to the Red and in the South and in Southern industries he found both these factors conspicuous. Among the white population, the communists have striven to develop discord by fomenting trouble in industry. Among the negroes, they have worked for "race equality" by endeavoring to fire the worst traits in that race.

At the same time, the South has been tolerant, and even unsuspecting of the gravity of the danger developing in its schoolhouses and its homes.

"Leading Mr. Wood's roster of 'parlor pink' organizations," which support communism," said the New York Times, "was the American Civil Liberties Union." Of this organization, a report by a New York Joint Legislative Committee on revolutionary radicalism and subversive movements said, on page 1982:

"The American Civil Liberties Union, in the last analysis, is a supporter of all subversive movements, and its propaganda is detrimental to the interests of the State. It attempts not only to protect crime, but to encourage attacks upon our institutions in every form. Many of the members of its committee are undoubtedly sincere in their convictions, but the consequence of their activity are injurious to the public interest."



# Practical Points in Cotton Weaving

THE evil of cops knocking off causes the weaver more work, lessens the earnings and increases the costs of production by causing excess waste. The commonest cause is a check strap either too tight or too slack. The best way to adjust this strap is to push the shuttle up until the check end leather touches the box end. In this position the strap should lie close to the slep without any slackness. To get uniformity in working, the bok straps which work in conjunction with the check strap must be of equal length—5 in. from the hole on the spindle to that at the box end is a nice working length. Another cause of cops knocking off is found in the tongues or shuttle pegs. The springs on these are bent in various ways, but the best way is to bend them in such a manner that the belly of the spring is greatest where the chase or taper commences on the top. When cops knock altogether, such are usually found in the offside box, and this may result through the pick at the outside being too strong. Slack-spun weft, especially at the base of the cops, causes them to break in the loom. Weavers can prevent this breaking of the cop in many instances by placing small elather discs on the shuttle pegs. These discs must work easily on the pegs, and then they will check any tendency of the latter half of the cop to break when the shuttle is in the offside box.

No matter how particular weavers are in cleaning their looms, oil stains and weft marking trouble them at times. Many oil stains come off the cranks, component parts of which may be badly worn and needing replacement. The pin or cotter which goes through the crank straps often flicks surplus oil on the warp. The brackets which support the bearer occasionally splash oil on the warp, and in this case the evil can be remedied by placing leather under the bearer pivots. When black oil stains appear on the weft, clean inside of boxes and cut off any dirty leather on picker savers or buffer straps. The "off" side of the loom is the commonest side for this defect, owing to the weft penetrating farther into the box than it does at the "on" side. If the markings are an equal distance from the selvage, stop loom and measure the length of weft from the shuttle when it is in the box to the black markings. This sometimes reveals that the picker savers or buffer leathers are the source of the trouble. Shallow grooves in box front and shuttle will contribute to this aggravating little defect.

New shuttles are a common cause of blacking the weft, on account of the fact that they are usually steeped in oil for a considerable time before being brought into the shed. If the shuttles rise in the box owing to a wrong hand swell being accidentally placed on the loom, or too much pick on the opposite side to that on which the black weft marks occur, these are commonly met with. Note if shuttle is fitting too tight or too slack in box, and alter this if necessary. When unable to prevent this defect, overlookers sometimes throw a handful of farina in the offending box when loom is in motion. Black oil stains may be thrown off a dirty belt drum, especially if rain has got through the shed roof, or a lot of artificial moisture is used. Looms beam to the offending loom sometimes splash oil on a warp.

On sorts like the above the shed is never closed. Difficulty is thus experienced in locking the ends after taking them through the reed, for the reed hook often catches the adjoining ends in the process. In such cases the weaver should take the end straight through the reed, but under the loose pick of weft in the shed. This will lock the ends, and there will be no necessity to hold them when restarting the loom. When a trap or mash

has to be taken up on sorts which find the weaver some difficulty owing to the shed not being closed and the healds level, it is possible to bring the healds to the level position by a little thought. In the case of a spring top, by pressing the levers down and inserting a wooden peg the healds can be leveled. In the case of a twil lor jean the unhooking of one of the bottom bands will serve the same purpose.

Many traps and smashes are avoidable, and can be avoided by attention to details. On loose-reed looms place the shuttle in the shed, turn the loom over and see that the reed goes out before the duckbill lock under the heaters. Also note if the bow spring is too far forward; if it is, the roller will still be on the spring and keeping the reed in position when the shuttle is trapped in the warp shed. When a warp is out, examine the temple box springs, and see that the slides work easily. These get rusty, and when they do not slide back when a shuttle traps at the temples, the result is that the ends in the top shed for the length of the shuttle are broken. The reed should be tried when a new warp has been put in. The reed may have been set too deep in the reed trap, so that it will not go out under pressure. If the reed comes up against the weft fork or the box flap on the off side it makes the reed fast on loose-reed looms. Usually the cause is that the block inside the hand tree is out of position. By the judicious use of sand or emery paper on shuttle which reveal a tendency to chip, much labor can also be avoided.

Twist-way weft is always harder to unweave or pull back than weft-way. The reason for this is that the operative is taking the twist out of the weft with her comb or brush when unweaving twist-way weft. The weaver should tear the cloth narrower when about to unweave, not more than 6 in. for weft-way weft and 5 in. for twist-way weft. Having finished unweaving, the weaver should comb or brush out all fluff to the fell of the cloth, and then let the cloth slack and take hold of both selvages at the fell (inner side of temples nearest reed), then stretch it as taut as possible while a partner screws the cloth up tight again. This action brings the selvages back to their proper places in the temple boxes, and thus prevents the sides being torn down by the drag of the weft when the loom is restarted. The lease rods should be pulled back into the proper position, for these will have gone back with the warp somewhat. This action makes for a good shed and passage for the shuttle. When about to set the loom on, throwing a little farina into the shed, or putting a few drops of water at the fell, may be an advantage. The shuttle should not be placed in the loom until the machine has run a few picks either by power or hand, to clear completely the warp shed. These precautions will prevent twist breaking down and resulting spoiled cloth.—*Textile Manufacturer*, of England.

## Streeter With Schwartz Belting Co.

Claude O. Streeter, who for the past eighteen years has been associated with Graton & Knight Company and its subsidiaries as chief mechanical engineer, has resigned to accept a similar position with the Schwartz Belting Company of 76 Murray street, New York City.

Mr. Streeter has become widely known in the power transmission field through his personal connection with the trade and by his writings, and will be pleased to meet or hear from old friends as well as new, and assist them in their power transmission problems.



# THE NEWPORT COLORS

*Vat  
Dyes*

Cotton

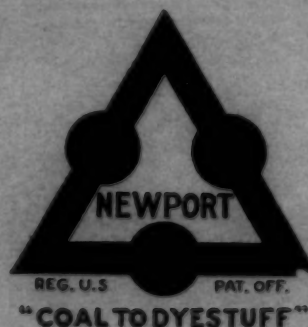
Silk

Rayon

Thianthrene Scarlet G Paste Fine

Printing

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Hopedale Massachusetts

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## The Market Viewpoint

(Daily News Record)

Some observations contained in the recent comment of the National City Bank, have been pointed out as having at least partial application to textiles, and as being worthy of especial note:

"Business pretty much the world over is sick, and it will serve the cause of revival better to face this fact squarely and with determination to take all necessary steps to eliminate the obstructive influences than to cherish a blind optimism as to the date and period of convalescence. At the same time, it is just as necessary to preserve an even balance against unwarranted pessimism and to take account of encouraging features of the situation.

"For nearly a year, the production of new manufactured goods in this country has been either declining or held in check at low levels. Meanwhile, the people have gone on wearing out their shoes and clothing, burning up gasoline and automobile tires, and using the old car pretty much as before. Sooner or later, the time must come when industry will have to speed up again to care for the wants of 120,000,000 people, and the record of industry in this country does not contain many long-drawn-out depressions. Such business recessions as we have experienced during the past 30 years have usually passed the turning point some time during the year following the commencement of reaction, and while the rate of recovery sometimes has been slow at first, it has, nevertheless, been steadily upward until normal levels were once more attained.

"It is a familiar fact that consumption in times of depression never falls off as rapidly as production, hence the assumption is not unwarranted that progress is being steadily made in reduction of surplus stocks.

"While it is true that the stocks of various raw materials are still unwieldy, this is not necessarily convincing, for the reason that there is always a tendency for visible supplies to accumulate in times of reduced buying and falling prices. Once, however, prices are believed to have touched bottom and buyers step in to fill their requirements, it frequently turns out that there has been a dammed up buying power of sufficient volume to put a new light on the situation.

"Much has been said as to the restorative influence of easy money, and possibly the potency of this factor has been somewhat exaggerated. Business must be healed of some of its ills and regain its will to recover before stimulants can be wholly successful."

In the midst of the hopelessness of the present situation, as viewed by many, there is yet a ray of cheer in the prospect, as the philosophy of the bank indicates. On the other hand, the only course which mill executives can take, for their own salvation, is that of the sprinter, who dare not relax his utmost efforts until after he has crossed the tape. Mill executives must have faith that the extensive curtailment of production is going to have the desired effect, but they must not relax in this supreme effort, until after the tape has been crossed.

## Crop Scare Season Here

By C. T. REVERE, of Munds & Winslow Cotton Digest  
Inasmuch as this is the open season for crop scares, it would not be surprising if this phenomenon of mass psychology should make its appearance at any time under the fostering influence of moisture deficiency and high temperatures. This is an annual event that has be-

come as much of a fixture in our calendar of excitements as the Fourth of July or St. Swithin's Day.

At present much capital is being made of the comparatively light precipitation for June and thus far for July in various States, particularly Arkansas and Mississippi. These two States have had only a moderate fraction of normal rainfall since the first of June. Undoubtedly the plant in the dry areas has failed to attain average growth and the contrast with the luxuriant foliage of last season gives an impression of impending crop failure. Both Mississippi and Arkansas produced exceptionally large crops last season, and any impartial student of weather and crop conditions will be bound to concede a marked falling off in the areas compared with last year.

As for the rest of the Cotton Belt, even in the dry areas, we feel no particular concern. Even Arkansas and Mississippi are likely to provide a surprise as the cotton crop in dry years has a habit of astonishing the trade by producing a yield above expectations, while the large plant of rainy seasons furnishes disappointment for those who construe foliage as an assurance of full production. However, anyone who takes the trouble to examine rain-falls records for May and up to the beginning of the second week in June will find evidence of ample subsoil moisture for all areas, including the States in the Central Belt. We consider this fact of major importance.

It will surprise no one if the Central Belt shows a falling off of three-quarters of a million bales compared with last season, but we are by no means convinced that this deficiency will not be more than made up by increases in the South Atlantic States, Alabama, Texas and Oklahoma.

Texas, we believe, has a spotted crop, but last year it was struggling with disaster. The effective acreage of Texas probably is not as large as indicated by the Bureau figures, owing to deficient stands, but with the crop of that State as well along as it is, the increased yield over last year could offset losses in Arkansas and Mississippi.

The dry weather thus far this season has not interposed an insuperable obstacle to a crop considerably in excess of that of last season. It has provided unusual opportunity for cultivation and furnished the best summer weevil control in years. The acreage should be far below the average.

In our last few letters we have called attention to the traditional disinclination to take the selling side of cotton before the movement of the crop adds to the weight of pressure. This caution is firmly imbedded in the collective intelligence of the trade. We therefore think that while pessimism for the long pull has been rampant and even exaggerated, speculative timidity has expressed itself in only a moderate amount of actual short selling. In other words, we do not believe the technical position is as strong as the gloomy trade attitude ordinarily would indicate.

## French Mills Active

The cotton industry in France maintained high levels of activity during the month of May and June, although some tendency for yarn stocks to accumulate developed. A good trade in cloths is anticipated, especially with the colonial markets.

Conditions in Italy were less favorable. Orders on hand, sales, and mill activity dropped somewhat. Demand for raw cotton was dull in Italy.

In Poland, the cotton textile outlook was more hopeful. Yarn sales were above output, despite a slight increase in production, and mill stocks of yarns and finished goods were considered moderate.



# Business Held Bad Because Funds Wasted When It Was Good

By SOL STEINBERG, President, Navytone Co., Inc., Philadelphia, in Daily News Record.

Philadelphia, Pa.—I think I know why business is rotten now! Statistics show, I believe, that only 5 per cent of all incomes in the United States amount to \$5,000 or over—the remaining 95 per cent averaging about \$700 per annum. The 95 per cent includes all kinds of people—wage earners, farmers, colored people, old people, children—everybody who turns in a dollar. The 5 per cent embraces a population of about 6,000,000 people. The 95 per cent numbers about 115,000,000.

I believe hard times are due to the 95 per cent.

For instance, if 10 cents extra a week is spent by the 95 per cent this amounts per person to \$5 a year, or over 500,000,000 a year for the 115,000,000.

Suppose the 95 per cent spends \$1 each extra per week—it amounts to \$5,000,000,000 a year. Over a seven-year period of prosperity this would amount to \$35,000,000,000—money burned up on little extras and extravagances—an extra movie, another plate of ice cream, more gasoline, a crust of bread thrown away and not saved for bread pudding, less darning of socks, fewer pairs of pants actually worn out before being cast away, less walking and more riding, millions of petty items of waste—things formerly conserved now used up and irrevocably lost.

When times are good, wages are good. Not only are wages higher, but there is more work and the total income is larger.

When times are good, it is only natural that the 95 per cent feel flush. That's the trouble—there's more money loose in their pockets. It goes! Anybody would spend more with \$50 in his pocket than with \$5. You feel good and go out of your way to buy something you could just as well do without.

Higher wages and bigger incomes break down conservative spending habits. Better standards of living—surely! But also waste beyond all reason. "Keep the money in circulation," comes to be the cry.

You might just as well burn up a few houses and build them over again—it's about the same thing. What's gone is gone, but the bad habit remains, and becomes worse.

My statistics are probably not accurate, but they are sufficiently so to illustrate a tendency to use up capital instead of conserving and building up capital for future use.

Anything of a time and place utility is capital. Capital can be applied to future uses only if you have it. A house, stale bread saved, a patched dress that saves your buying a new one, an extra week on the haircut (and a quarter more in the bank), fewer chocolate bars and less "lazy" fat—all this represents capital to be drawn on, the same as money in a bank. The more you have of it, the more it works for you, regardless of the form it is in—whether it is represented by food, or clothing, buildings, railroads, highways, schools, books, bathing suits, or good hard dollars and cents—whether you have it for a short time or a long time, it's capital, provided you have it on hand and have a real use for it!

If you haven't got it and you need it, you've got to produce it—and nobody likes to do the same job all over again if it can be avoided.

Unconsciously, the 95 per cent are now in a position where they will be doing the same job all over again.

Just think—115,000,000 men, women and children, who for years have been using lots of stuff they didn't

need—little excesses they have been coaxed into buying—by flattery, cajolery, the temptation to emulate the extravagances of others—just so long as they used up their substance as fast as they acquired it!

Paying \$14 a day to bricklayers is O. K. It "keeps money in circulation." But do they produce \$14 worth a day? Not by a long shot; because, otherwise, \$10,000 homes in 1925 would not now be sold by the sheriff for \$6,000.

Has the bricklayer the \$14? No, sir! If he had, he wouldn't be trying to borrow money from his friends today.

High wages! Wasteful wages! And where were these wages obtained? From the savings of former years; from capital accumulated in periods of depression.

Capital is built up reserve. In a period of high wages and extravagance there is little, if any, saving; and it is more than possible that we have used some of the national nest egg.

Now that we are in a period of depression, there is a great wave of conservation. The psychology of the 95 per cent is entirely reversed. People want to save. They hold back and accumulate. That is, after the horse has been stolen, the door is locked.

You can rest assured that more is being added to the aggregate wealth of the nation now than there was in the fast-and-loose, carefree, high-wage, full-dinner-pail period.

When you consider that the total wealth of the country approximates \$250,000,000,000, a waste of \$25,000,000,000 is appalling. Such waste can very easily bring about a cataclysm—which it has done.

When a drunk gets up in the morning and finds his pockets turned inside out, he has a sinking feeling. Yelling "My God! My money's gone!" does him no good at all. Well, we didn't lose the whole \$250,000,000,000, but we might today have \$25,000,000,000 more—and what a comfort that would be! Let's see, that's 10 per cent more. If we had this 10 per cent, we might have 10 per cent fewer working hours, and be better off for the added leisure. But we haven't it, and for some years to come we shall have to work more hours for less money in order to pay for our extravagances of former years.

These coming years may be hard times, in a sense, but also they will be good times, because we shall be adding to the \$250,000,000,000. In these calculations of mine, there may be a billion on or off here or there, but the idea remains the same.

The 95 per cent are now in the process of saving good material and losing some bad habits.

We ought to have a law!

Compulsory savings! We ought to enlist \$10-a-year men; 35,000,000 wage earners saving an extra \$10 a year. This would make \$350,000,000 a year, or \$2,450,000,000 extra savings for seven "fat" years, to be available for any seven "lean" years which may ensue. Personally, I am against having any lean years, but if we must have them, I prefer that they shall be comfortable.

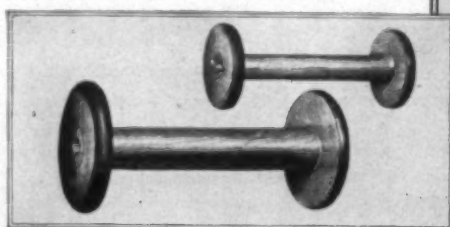
Altogether, it looks to me as if the 5 per cent of our population must take care of the 95 per cent. The \$250,000,000,000 is the prop on which 100 per cent of us must lean, but the support is of greatest advantage to the 95 per cent, although their interest in it may be the least. Where would any of us be without it? It is hard to accumulate and easy to waste.

Save that dime!

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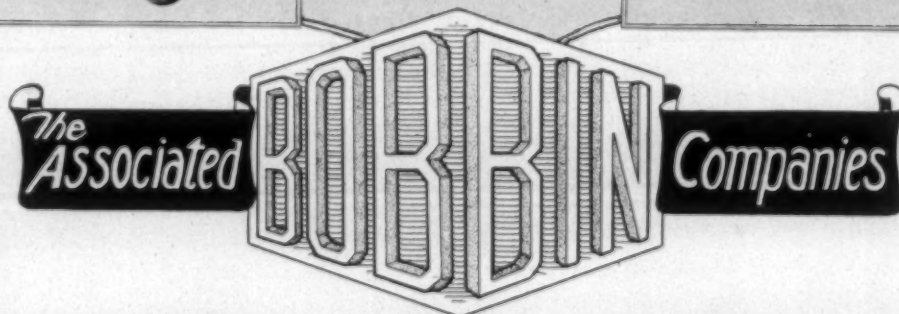
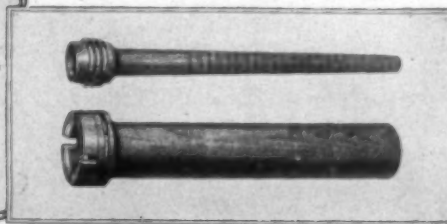
Chicopee, Mass.  
*Filling, Loom, Warp Bobbins  
Cones, Rolls, Skewers*

## VERMONT SPOOL AND BOBBIN CO.

Burlington, Vermont  
*Spools of all Types*

*of utmost precision  
in sizing and shaping;*

*of dependable  
lasting service;*



Choicest of raw materials, careful conditioning, specialized manufacturing skill and wide merchandising facilities. Each of these factors directly affects the measure of service and satisfaction that your spools and bobbins can give. It is difficult for any single plant to enjoy all advantages. Usually one, or two of them must be sacrificed in order to secure the others.

Now a complete line of bobbins and spools produced with all these advantages is made available to the textile industry by combining the sales and merchandising facilities of three prominent manufacturers with experience extending over 35 years—each specializing in one particular class of bobbins and each with a plant located directly at or close to the source of the finest material for this class of product.

Obviously this combination of strategic plant locations assures the choicest material for each type of bobbin made; more accurate conditioning of stock for each specific requirement; closer precision and accuracy in manufacturing due to specialization and a more comprehensive merchandising service than could be provided in any other way.

Each of the associated companies continues to be independently owned and operated. But the combination of their various manufacturing advantages in this new sales service provides a full line of bobbins and spools of a quality hitherto unapproached for sturdy, dependable service. Inquiries concerning any type of bobbin may be addressed to any of the individual companies. Samples will be gladly sent upon request.

## THE ASSOCIATED BOBBIN COMPANIES

### Southern Representatives

Odell Mill Supply Co.,  
Greensboro, N. C.

Atlanta Textile Supply Co.,  
Atlanta, Ga.

Greenville Textile Supply Co.,  
Greenville, S. C.



## PERSONAL NEWS

Floyd Watson will be superintendent of the Griffin Mills, Griffin, Ga.

Albert Powers has accepted a position as overseer of cloth room at Laurens, S. C.

E. L. Daughtridge has succeeded A. Hotz as superintendent of A. Schottland, Inc., Rocky Mount, N. C.

J. H. Clark has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Borden Manufacturing Company, Goldsboro, N. C.

D. H. Hill, Jr., associate editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, is spending his vacation at the home of his mother in Raleigh, N. C.

C. H. Potter of Mt. Holly, N. C., has been elected secretary and treasurer of the Lola Manufacturing Company, Stanley, N. C.

R. F. Craig has resigned as secretary and treasurer of the Lola Manufacturing Company, Stanley, N. C., and will devote his time to the Gaston County Dyeing Machine Company business.

H. A. Dabney has resigned as overseer of the spinning department at the Aragon, Rock Hill, plant of the Aragon-Baldwin Cotton Mill chain after being connected with the chain 10 years.

L. E. Anderson has resigned as superintendent of the Highland Park Manufacturing Company Mill No. 3, Charlotte, N. C., after being with that company for twenty-four years.

George B. Byrd, former superintendent of the Caraleigh Cotton Mills, Raleigh, N. C., left there Sunday for Rockingham, where he has accepted a position as superintendent of the Pee Dee Cotton Mills.

Barron Baum, superintendent of the finishing department of the Larkwood Silk Hosiery Mills, Charlotte, N. C., is recuperating at his home, 704 West Trade street, from an automobile accident in which he was injured several weeks ago.

J. A. Farmer, of Anderson, S. C., assistant treasurer of the Gossett group of cotton mills, has been appointed sales manager for the Southern territory, with headquarters in Charlotte. His office will be in the office of B. B. Gossett, executive of this group of mills, in the Johnston Building, Charlotte, N. C. Mr. Farmer has been associated with the Gossett interests about eighteen years.

### Head of Manville-Jenck Co. Leaves Presidency

Providence, R. I., July 28.—Frederick L. Jenckes, president of the Manville-Jenckes Company, which owns textile mills in Rhode Island and at Gastonia, N. C., and High Shoals, N. C., has resigned because of ill health, it was announced by officers of the company today. The resignation is effective immediately.

### Universal Winding Co. Building Addition

Providence, R. I.—The Universal Winding Company, which manufactures textile machinery, will soon award a contract for a three-story addition to its plant. The new building, which will be 60 by 160 feet, will cost about \$85,000.

### Find Mill Man Dead at Hotel

Rock Hill, S. C.—The dead body of Jesse R. Templeton, about 30, mill worker of near Whitmire, was found in his room at a local hotel with an empty carbolic acid bottle at his side, apparently a case of suicide.

No messages were left and reasons for the act are not known. Mr. Templeton, who had not been working for some time, was said to have been in good spirits when he registered at the hotel.

### Reported Sale of Loray Mills to Ford Is Denied

Gastonia, N. C.—J. A. Baugh, general manager for the Loray Mills of the Manville-Jenckes Company here, this afternoon denied the authenticity of reports that the Pawtucket, R. I., owners had sold the Gastonia plant to Ford interests, a report which had gained ground with the announcement that Frederick L. Jenckes, of Pawtucket, had resigned as president of the Manville-Jenckes Company.

### Cotton Week is Considered

A "Cotton Products Week" during the month of August, during which South Carolinians would be urged to lend their aid, is suggested by J. A. Mitchell, of Anderson, president of the South Carolina Commercial Secretary Association, in letters which were forwarded to all members of the Association.

This project, Mr. Mitchell believes, should do much to bring about better business conditions and emphasize the importance of using cotton products. His letter reads as follows:

Dear Fellows:

Let's start something.

The South Carolina Commercial Secretaries Association, with the full co-operation of its members can start a movement that not only will tend to make business better for our merchants, but should give our State and our organization a great deal of favorable publicity.

Let's stage a State-wide cotton products week in August. Through your local newspapers, the Associated Press, merchants advertisements, radio and other mediums, we can let our people know that they can do their bit toward making business better. They can make their dollar do double duty by buying cotton products and they should be encouraged to purchase a shirt, handkerchief, sheets, overalls or anything made of cotton during this week. It would be surprising just the amount of cotton goods that would be taken off the merchants shelves if this campaign is properly inaugurated.

Every merchant and newspaper in your city will be glad to co-operate if we do put across a successful "Cotton Products Week" other States will surely follow in line.

Please let me know what you think of the idea.

Cordially yours,

J. A. MITCHELL,  
President S. C. Commercial Secretaries Association.

### Grid Star and Mill Man Dies

New York, July 28.—John R. DeWitt, former Princeton football star, fell dead today in the club car of a train on which he was coming here from his home in Greenfield, Conn.

DeWitt was 48 years old and was a member of the



Princeton class of 1904. He played on the Tiger football team for three years and was captain in 1903. In that year he was named by Walter Camp as all-American guard. In 1924 he served as a football coach at Princeton.

DeWitt was president of the National Bag Corporation of New York and a director of the Trion Company of Trion, Ga., and of the Ware Shoals Manufacturing Company of Ware Shoals, S. C.

### Industrial Rayon Reports Profits

Cleveland, Ohio.—Preliminary statement of Industrial Rayon Corporation for six months ended June 30, 1930, shows net profit of \$900,050, after depreciation, interest and Federal taxes, equivalent to \$4.50 a share on 200,000 no-par shares of stock, comparing with \$693,598, or \$3.64 a share, on 190,431 shares in first half of 1929.

For quarter ended June 30 net profit after above deductions was approximately \$540,600, equivalent to \$2.70 a share, comparing with \$359,439, or \$1.79 a share, on 199,923 shares in preceding quarter, and \$313,770, or \$1.65 a share, on 190,431 shares in June quarter of 1929.

### Staple of Texas Cotton Less Than Belt Average

Although Texas has led all the States in quantity of cotton produced, she ranks only sixth among the principal cotton-growing States in length of staple grown, having an average staple length of 14.49-16 of an inch in 1928, as compared with 14.68-16 of an inch for the cotton belt as a whole.

More than half the Texas crop in both 1928 and 1929 was seven-eighths of an inch or shorter in staple. About one-sixth of the 1928 crop and one-fourth of the 1929 crop was 13-16 of an inch or shorter in staple, or too short to be delivered in fulfillment of contracts made subject to Section 5 of the United States Cotton Futures Act and the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture thereunder.


A preliminary report, entitled "Staple Length of Texas Cotton—Crops of 1928 and 1929," by W. B. Lanham, has been issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Washington.

### Mayview Manor at Blowing Rock

Leaving Charlotte last Saturday afternoon when the heat was terrific; the editor of this journal was in two and a half hours at Blowing Rock, N. C., which has an elevation 4,700 feet and in one of the most beautiful hotels in the South, Mayview Manor, which reminds one very much of Chateau Frontinac at Quebec, Canada.

Mayview Manor runs along a cliff just across a chasm from Grandfather Mountain and on its spacious porches there is always a breeze.

The hotel is now under the management of M. M. Chapman, and the food and service is particularly good. Fine golf links at Green Park are available for the guests of Mayview Manor.



# SUN FAST

*for Cotton  
and Rayon*

*the answer is the*

## CHLORANTINES

An unusually complete range  
of shades in sunfast cotton  
dyes . . .


Many are fast to washing . . .  
And many are good union dyes.

Have a demonstration on your  
own goods.

### DYES FOR MASTER DYERS

Sole Representatives in the United States  
for the  
**SOCIETY OF  
CHEMICAL INDUSTRY IN BASLE**  
Basle, Switzerland

Sole Selling Agents for  
**DOW'S INDIGO — MIDLAND VAT BLUES**



GREENWICH and MORTON STREETS  
NEW YORK

BRANCHES  
GREENVILLE, S.C. - BOSTON - CHICAGO - GREENSBORO, N.C.  
PHILADELPHIA - PROVIDENCE - SAN FRANCISCO  
Ciba Co. Ltd., Montreal, Canada

### New Clutch Type Motor

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company announces a new high starting torque,  $\frac{1}{4}$  horsepower, 1725 r.p.m. split phase motor, identified as the Type CAH clutch motor, for which the starting current is constant regardless of the load, making it especially suitable for driving small machines which are sold for operation on 110 volt lighting circuits, and which must, therefore, meet the current requirements established by certain utility companies.

The design of the clutch mechanism, which gives the motor the very high starting torque, makes it possible for it to start heavy loads. Under normal conditions, the motor carries the load up to speed in the same manner as an ordinary split phase motor. However, in cases where the load is stiff, or is difficult to start because of thick oil or compression as in the case of pumps or compressors, the motor delivers a series of power impulses that tend to overcome the static friction and inertia of the load, and bring it up to speed. These power impulses increase until the load is started, or until approximately 680 per cent full load torque is developed.

This motor is ideally suited for driving household machines such as washing machines, ironers, etc., and small industrial machines such as pumps and compressors.

A detailed description of the operation and construction of the Type CAH clutch motor is contained in leaflet 20473, an illustrated publication of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

### Largest Cotton Plantation Now in Egypt

Washington, July 26.—Cotton is reported to be yielding 25 per cent dividends to plantation owners of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Big cotton profits in this Dixie-by-the-Nile were trump cards on the diplomatic table around which English and Egyptian negotiators gathered in London recently.

"Raw, untamed, thirsty, dead-flat Anglo-Egyptian Sudan sprawls over the African plains that are bordered by the scorching Sahara Desert on the north and the steaming Congo jungles on the south," says a bulletin of the National Geographic Society from its Washington, D. C., headquarters.

"Anglo-Egyptian Sudan's boundaries inclose 1,008,000 square miles and many strange things; red-skinned negroes, the world's largest angle worm colony, the mucilage that sticks stamps to envelopes, dread 'haboobs,' Kipling's Fuzzy Wuzzles, one of the world's largest dams, part of the world's longest river, one resident American business man, and the incomparable Sudd swamp.

"The Nile bisects Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, north and south; that is, the White Nile. At Khartum, capital and chief city of the Sudan, the sluggish White Nile is joined by the swifter Blue Nile rushing down from the Abyssinian highland and bearing at flood time the yellow load of dirt that annually fertilizes Egypt's fields.

"But the Blue Nile has been harnessed 300 miles above Khartum to make the Anglo-Egyptian desert bloom like a Mississippi cotton plantation. Figures tell the story; pre-war production 14,000 bales, present production 164,000 bales. What figures do not tell is that more than 100,000 of those bales contained the prince of cotton fibres, Sakellaridis, long staple cotton, the kind grown on Georgia's sea islands, and the kind that becomes cord for American cord automobile tires.

"The Gezira cotton district owes its inception to an

American. His original small concession has become virtually the world's largest cotton plantation, a triangular area 300 miles on its Blue Nile side, 200 miles on its White Nile side, and 69 miles across the base from the Senar Dam on the Blue Nile to Kosti on the White Nile. In this triangle are 3,000,000 acres of black cotton soil, one-tenth of which have been brought under irrigation by the concession holder, the Sudan Plantations Syndicate.

"The Government supplies water to main canals from which it is distributed through 9,000 miles of canals by the Syndicate to cotton plots, each plot containing 30 acres. The Syndicate supplies the seed, long staple seed only, fights pests, and gins and markets the crop. From receipts it pays to tenants 40 per cent, to the government 35 per cent and keeps 25 per cent for costs and dividends.

"Still other kinds of cotton are grown by other methods elsewhere in the Sudan. Fighting tribes in the south are turning from cattle raising to raising American raingrown cotton. Near Kassala rivers that send down sporadic torrents are being made to grow cotton while some irrigated short staple cotton is obtained elsewhere."

### Rayon Prices Reduced

A reduction in rayon prices of 20 to 25 cents per pound, made effective last Thursday by the Viscose Company, has been generally followed by similar reductions by other producers. Some of the companies, while preparing new price lists, have been taking orders at the new levels.

In announcing the reduction in prices, the Viscose Company, said:

"Due to the lower price trend for the past few months in textiles and, particularly the recent sharp decline in silk, we have thought it advisable to bring the price of rayon down and thereby maintain the price parity which has in the past existed between the two fibers.

"While silk today is selling at a lower level than ever before, and which is very uncertain to continue for any length of time, we have, in making this cut, taken this fact into consideration and brought our prices to such a point as should be effective in answering any rumors regarding a further decline."

### New Artificial Silk of Great Strength

Some recent results of research in the production of artificial silk fibre, if they can be applied commercially, may add to the competitive burden of the cotton grower and cotton spinner.

"Lilienfeld viscose silk, known as Neura, with dry strength equal to natural silk and a wet strength greater than other rayons dry, is being watched with interest and some concern by the textile fraternity," says a recent Industrial Bulletin of Arthur D. Little, Inc.

Commenting on the above in a letter to this office, a well-known chemist says:

"Of course, the strength which they now claim is nowhere near the strength that this material can be made to possess. The researches already known to me would indicate that the time is not far distant when an artificial silk can be made of at least double the strength of natural silk, both wet and dry."

When artificial silk of great strength can be produced on a commercial basis, it may be expected to find important industrial uses, necessarily displacing some of the existing fabrics.—Manufacturers Record.





# TEXACO LUBRICATION GAINS

# 600%

proved effectiveness of Texaco Lubrication.

Operating executives, with the cooperation of Texaco Lubrication Engineers, have demonstrated conclusively the substantial power saving, which is the evidence of wear reduction, accomplished through these remarkable lubricants. Write The Texas Company on any question connected with textile mill lubrication. There is a Texaco Lubricant for every purpose.

**T**EXACO Lubricants, today, are used on nearly 50 per cent of all the spindles operating in the State of South Carolina.

*This is a gain of nearly six hundred per cent in the number of Texaco lubricated spindles during the past four years alone.*

The overwhelming increase in the use of Texaco Lubricants on the spinning frames of South Carolina, and of other textile centers throughout this country, is the response of mill operators to the



# TEXACO

THE TEXAS COMPANY  
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There is a Texaco Lubricant for Every Purpose

# LUBRICANTS

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of

Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.

Published Every Thursday By

**CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY**

Offices: 18 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK *Managing Editor*  
D. H. HILL, JR. *Associate Editor*  
JUNIOUS M. SMITH *Business Manager*

## SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance \$2.00  
Other Countries in Postal Union 4.00  
Single Copies .10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

## They Were Talking About Us

A South Carolina business man, who is not connected with cotton manufacturing, states that while passing the outside edge of a mill village in his State he heard loud talking. Out of curiosity he got out of his car and approached the crowd.

A labor union organizer, from the North, was standing on a box with a copy of the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN in a hand raised over his head and was loudly and vehemently abusing this publication and its editor, David Clark.

Of course, he was. He came South with the idea of getting the cotton mill operatives of the South to pay dues upon which he expected to live in idleness and the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN has exposed his game and frustrated his plans.

He and many of his associates formerly lived upon dues paid by New England mill operatives whom they kept in a continual condition of strife and turmoil, but the New England operatives finally became tired of losing wages through strikes, none of which were successful.

They also noted that the organizers got their pay while the strikes went on but that the union members rarely received any of the \$7 per week which was due to be paid to them when on a strike.

While paying weekly dues they were promised \$7.00 per week when on a strike but when the strike came they were usually told that there was no money in the treasury and it was suggested to them that they go out and beg for enough to live on.

They often wondered, just as did the strikers at Charlotte in 1921, what became of the large sums which were supposed to have been accumulated in the months during which they had paid regular dues, but somehow when the time

came for them to get the \$7.00 per week, there never seemed to be any funds and there were always thin excuses and flimsy explanations.

The New England mill operatives finally became disgusted and fully 95,000, out of a total of 104,000 in 1921, quit the unions.

Now the parasite organizers are in the South trying to get Southern mill operatives to pay enough dues to allow them to continue to live in idleness, and, of course, they cuss David Clark and the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN when their schemes are exposed.

We have not published any picture of William Green or pictured as a wonder mill the only closed shop cotton mill in New England, but the mill operatives of the South know that we are their friend and that we have their best interests at heart.

Mill operatives at Charlotte who were bitter towards us prior to and during the early part of the 1921 strike realized their mistake when McMahon and his gang refused to give them as weekly benefits more than a pittance of the \$200,000 which was estimated to have been paid in as dues prior to the strike and failed to satisfactorily explain what became of the money.

Since that time many of them have said that the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN was their best friend and organizers who have entered Charlotte within the past two years have gone against a stone wall.

Whenever the mill operatives of the South need unions they will organize their own without the aid of Northern organizers, and above everything else they will have their own treasurer and will see that their funds never get into the hands of the professional organizers and thus disappear.

## Seventeen Million Buyers

It is estimated that a total of about 122,597,000 people—just a few thousand under 123,000,000—probably will be shown as the population of the United States for 1930 when the final count is announced.

The 1920 population was 105,710,620. Should final figures bear out the calculation, the country would show a growth of around 17,246,000 people in the ten years.

During the 1920 boom when it was impossible to supply the demand for cotton goods and yarns, there were only 105,710,000 people in the United States. Since then births and immigration have added 17,246,000 more, or an average of 1,724,000 people per year.

We have in this country alone 17,246,000



more potential buyers and consumers of cotton goods than in 1920 and yet our cotton spindles in place are now 34,500,000 as against 36,600,000 in 1920.

In 1920 we had in operation approximately 36,000,000 cotton spindles whereas today we are operating less than 29,000,000 spindles.

With 17,246,000 more users of cotton goods, we have in this country 2,100,000 less spindles than in 1920 and are operating 7,000,000 less.

The same thing applies to the world at large in which it is estimated that there are at least 200,000,000 more people than in 1920 but less cotton spindles in place and far less in operation.

Instead of an increase, in the United States, of 17,246,000 people the next ten years will probably show 25,000,000 and they will be buyers and consumers of cotton goods.

Spindles can not forever stand still while population increases.

We are realizing a difficult situation today but tomorrow we must serve the increased millions, all of whom use and wear cotton goods, and tomorrow there will be more business than existing spindles can supply.

The mill man who is wise will not give way to pessimism but will realize that the darkness is only temporary.

### The Time To Advertise

Business houses should not only maintain their appropriations for advertising and research during the present depression, but should expand them prudently "as prospects warrant," declares Dr. Julius Klein, assistant secretary of commerce, in the current issue of the J. Walter Thompson Company's Bulletin.

"Advertising is inherently constructive, acting as a powerful stimulus to every branch of activity," says Dr. Klein. "It not only keeps goods moving—it inspires confidence. 'Good Will' is a priceless business attribute, but it is one that may sway and droop under the veering winds of public opinion. Advertising can keep it sturdy and upstanding."

There is a bit of advice worth the attention of every business man. Prosperity will only return when all hands work for it. Advertising is one of the best tools available. — *Gastonia Gazette*.

### Dress Clothes of Cotton

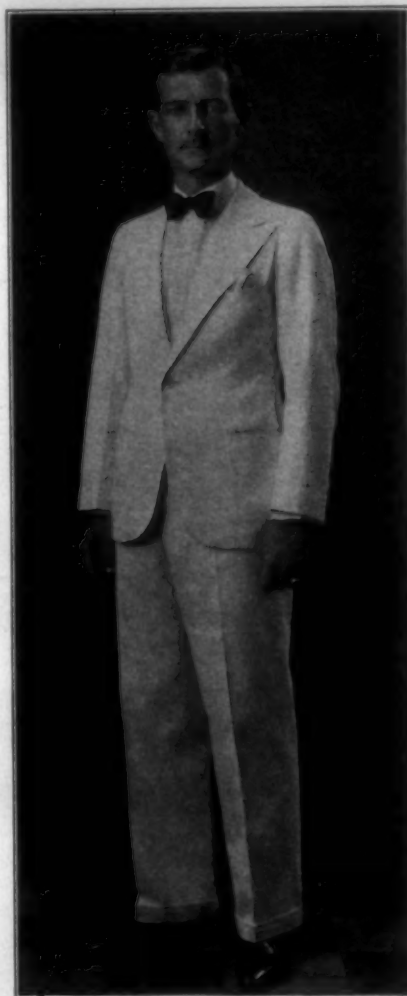
Stuart W. Cramer, Jr., of Cramerton, N. C., recently created a sensation at the Ritz Carlton Hotel, New York, when he appeared in the roof

garden for dinner wearing evening clothes of cotton.

Although no one is admitted to that roof garden after 6 p. m. except in evening clothes, Mr. Cramer was promptly admitted and the head waiter remarked that he was the best dressed man there.

The dinner coat and suit in which Mr. Cramer is shown was made from goods woven at the Cramerton Mills from combed yarns. They make several styles of goods suitable for summer suits both for day and evening wear.

The appearance of Stuart Cramer, Jr., at the



*Evening Clothes of Cotton Worn by  
Stuart W. Cramer, Jr.*

Ritz-Carlton in cotton evening clothes was not for the purpose of notoriety for himself but in order to call attention to the desirability of evening clothes of cotton and thereby increase the consumption of cotton goods for such purposes.

We think that the fashion will spread and that Mr. Cramer has rendered a distinct service to the industry.

**HAYWOOD, MACKAY & VALENTINE, INC.**

Successors to  
Cotton Goods Depts. Fred'k Victor & Achelis

**SOUTHERN OFFICE**

In Charge of T. Holt Haywood  
Reynolds Bldg. Phone 3929 Winston-Salem, N. C.

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School and College Grounds	Institutional Developments
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	Town Properties

Largest Landscape Organization in the South

**MILL NEWS ITEMS**

CLAREMONT, N. C.—The Claremont Hosiery Mills are liquidating. The machinery has been sold.

COLUMBUS, N. C.—The buildings of the Columbus Cotton Mills are now vacant, as the machinery has been sold and moved elsewhere.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—The Globe Knitting Company has gone out of business. The machinery has been sold and moved.

STATESVILLE, N. C.—The Gagner Manufacturing Company, which was recently placed in the hands of Paul Stevens as receiver, will probably be dismantled.

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.—A Schottland, Inc., manufacturers of broad silks now have 6,000 silk throwing spindles and 102 looms.

WILSON, N. C.—The machinery of the Wilson Knitting Mills has been sold and the company is being liquidated.

LENOIR, N. C.—A new system of Bahnson humidifiers is being installed in the Lenoir Cotton Mills, by The Bahnson Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

UNION, S. C.—Union-Buffalo Mills Company have purchased oil spraying equipment from Borne Scrymser Company, New York City. This makes their third installation.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—Perfection Hosiery Mills, Inc., plant which was destroyed by fire last March, has been rebuilt. New machinery will be bought, it is understood, as soon as the insurance has been adjusted. John Shoffner is president.

STANLEY, N. C.—Katterman & Mitchell Company has resumed operations on a 30-hour schedule, according to a recent report. Employees of the day shift work during the morning while the employees who were formerly on the night shift now begin work at noon and operate the plant until 6 p. m. each work day.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Louisville Textiles, Inc., which was formed recently by a merger of Louisville Cotton Mills Company and Louisville Textile Company expect to have in operation within 30 days approximately 125 looms ranging in width from 40 in. to 90 in. all dobby, with 20 to 25 harness. This concern recently placed an order with Draper Corporation, for a quantity of new looms which is included in the above total.

CONCORD, N. C.—Fire, believed to have been caused by a short-circuited motor, did damage estimated at between \$1,000 and \$2,000 in the Keer Bleaching & Finishing Works, located in the northwestern section of the city.

Prompt action by employees of the plant and by members of the city fire department prevented the blaze from reaching menacing proportions. The conflagration was under control a short time after it was discovered and most of the damage was caused by water.



## MILL NEWS ITEMS

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—O'Brien Hosiery Mills Company has practically doubled its production by the purchase of additional split-foot machines from the Hemphill Company, Pawtucket, R. I. The O'Brien mill is practically standardized on the manufacture of 240-needle half-hose, retailing at 50c and upwards.

REIDSVILLE, N. C.—Notices posted in the Edna Cotton Mills last week, state that the mill will suspend operation indefinitely. General depression in the textile industry is given by the mill management as the reason for cessation of operations. No indication was given as to when operation would be resumed if at all.

CAMDEN, S. C.—Wateree Mills of the Kendall Company have received an order for 2,400,000 yards of surgical gauze and 60,000 pounds of absorbent cotton from the United States Veterans' Bureau at Washington, D. C. Another large order has been received for gauze from the Government, this to be used in the United States Marine hospitals.

GRANITE FALLS, N. C. — Consolidation of the Falls Manufacturing Company and Southern Manufacturing Company, textile plants at Granite Falls, was voted at a meeting of the stockholders Friday. Directors and stockholders of both plants for bringing the two mills together will be completed when signatures of several absent stockholders have been secured.

G. H. Geitner of Hickory is president and A. A. Cline of Granite Falls is secretary-treasurer of both mills. C. A. Spencer of Morganton and Charles H. Geitner of Hickory are vice-presidents. The output of the Falls Manufacturing Company is fine yarns and that of the Southern Manufacturing Company coarse yarns.

ROCKWOOD, TENN.—The Cumberland Silk Mill, a new industry for this place, has been assured through the subscription of \$10,000 by fifty local business men and women, for the building fund. New York interests will have the controlling interest in the plant.

Plans call for a building that will contain 6,600 feet of floor space, the ground to be broken within the next few days, and it is hoped to have the buildings completed and ready for operation by October 1. Local labor will be employed, as far as possible, and the plant will employ approximately forty women and girls.

The New York interests are said to have five other silk mills in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and only last year one was established in Brewton, Ala., which is the only Southern plant.

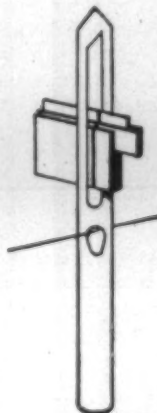
ALBEMARLE, N. C.—Despite the general depression in the textile industry throughout the country, the three Albemarle Mills were able to declare a fair percentage of dividend at the semi-annual stockholders' and directors meeting.

The Lillian Knitting Mill declared a five per cent semi-annual dividend and re-elected all officers: H. L. Horton was elected to membership of the board of directors to fill the vacancy caused by the death of A. C. Heath.

The Efrid Manufacturing Company declared a semi-annual dividend of one and one-half per cent, re-elected its board of directors, elected W. H. Morrow, formerly assistant secretary, to the office of secretary and voted

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Manchester, Eng.

## MILL NEWS ITEMS

to continue under the same official regime; W. G. Efird, formerly vice-president and secretary, was re-elected vice-president.

The Wiscasset Mills Company re-elected its officers, including its board of directors, and declared a five per cent semi-annual dividend.

COLUMBUS, GA.—Local mills report their production during the past 60 days as less than the same period of any years since 1920, with sales far short of this production. Most of the mills are running three to four days per week, with all of them running some equipment each week.

Columbus Manufacturing Company will be shut down July 21 to July 26 inclusive, as a vacation and mill repair period. This plant, a member of the Wellington, Sears organization, during the past 90 days has been running about 60 per cent of its machinery full time. Eagle & Phoenix Mills are running three and four days; or 30 to 40 hours per week. Muscogee Manufacturing Company is running four days; and Bradley Manufacturing Company is running four days.

MANCHESTER, GA.—The Manchester Cotton Mills, owned by the Callaway Mills, Inc., of LaGrange, recently purchased and installed four automatic Barber-Colman spoolers and two high speed warpers, which replaces old equipment. This is the first high speed spooling and warping equipment to be purchased by the Callaway Mills.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—The officials of the Browning Hosiery Mills, Inc., manufacturers of 240 to 260 needle hose, silk and silk and rayon mixtures, operating 200 knitting machines, announce that the textile industry is showing revival of activity, and these officials believe that this industry will be normal again, also that the losses which were sustained by abnormal conditions early in the year will be more than covered by the orders received this fall.

YORK, S. C.—The Travora and Neely Mills of York on Saturday posted notices that those mills will be idle for at least three weeks and there appears to exist

a considerable amount of doubt that it will be possible to resume operations even at the expiration of that period. The cotton mill operators say that they are simply unable to obtain orders for their finished products and they are not financially able to manufacture goods and store them in their warehouses until conditions improve.

GALAX, VA.—Grayson county is hard hit by the drouth and, in addition to pasture lands being burned up by dry weather, streams are going dry. The Mouth of Wilson Woolen Mills closed two months ago for lack of water power. This industry is owned and operated by Mrs. W. C. Fields and her sons, Cam and Hoke Fields, and ordinarily the output for the year is valued at \$100,000. The plant is on New River and manufactures woolen goods and blankets and employs twenty men. New River is at the lowest level ever known. Mrs. Fields and sons, however, furnish employment to the employees, who for the most part own their homes. They have recently completed a large dam which will supply power for the mills.

STANLEY, N. C.—At the annual meeting of the directors of the Lola Manufacturing Company here C. H. Potter was elected secretary-treasurer of the mill to succeed R. F. Craig and will begin his new duties August 1. Mr. Potter has been in charge of the Globe Yarn Mills and the Catawba Spinning Company at Mount Holly for several months. The office of the Lola mill will remain at Stanley.

Mr. Craig has been manager of the Lola mills plant for the past twelve years, when it was purchased from A. P. Rhyne and associates. At that time the mill had 5,000 spindles. During the years 5,000 more have been added. The mill is now operated on both carded and combed yarns and has a dye equipment, with a weekly capacity of from 10,000 to 15,000 pounds.

Mr. Craig and W. P. Hornbuckle organized the Gaston County Dyeing Machinery Company four years ago. The business has grown rapidly. The plant specializes in making beam and package dyeing machinery.

### British Malaya Likes U. S. Goods

The total value of goods brought in from the United States—\$18,140,000—was \$2,456,000, or 15.6 per cent, higher than in 1928, according to Vice Consul W. W. Butterworth, Singapore, S. S., in a report made public by the Department of Commerce.

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# ECONOMY

**FIRE PROOF**

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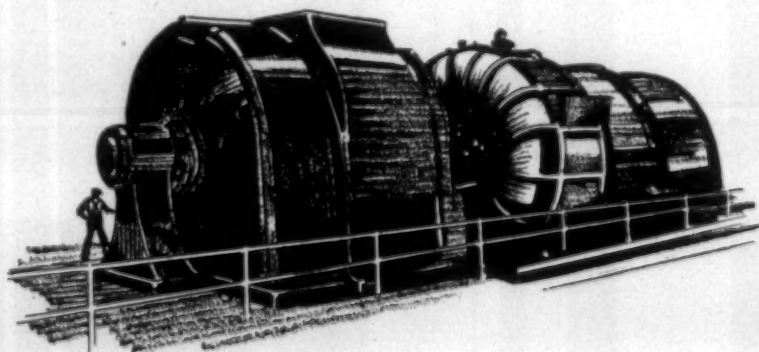
Because of the fact that various industries of the United States depend to an increasingly large extent upon the two principal products of British Malaya, the country is of greater importance to the United States as a producer than as a consuming area. In 1929 American interests secured from British Malaya nearly \$215,000,000 worth of crude rubber and tin, representing more than half their requirements of rubber and approximately 60 per cent of their imports of tin. Exclusive of these two items the United States imported less than \$10,000,000 worth of the minor products of Malaya. Total exports to the United States, valued at \$224,130,000, amounted to nearly 43 per cent of all British Malayan exports.

The relatively small percentage of imports from the United States—amounting to 3.6 per cent of the total import trade in 1929—has been due not so much to the inability of most American products to compete in price as to the lack of adequate selling organizations and the absence of appreciable American investments in Malaya. Some progress was made during 1929, however, in rectifying this situation.

American goods sold in British Malaya may be classified in three main divisions: First, staples in which the United States is a prominent supplier in world markets; second, a large number of manufactured articles supplying the demand for higher priced goods in Malaya but not competing in the lower grades; third, luxury goods, the sale of which depends largely upon the existence of comparatively prosperous conditions. Malayan requirements in the first group include such items as kerosene, canned foodstuffs and cigarettes. Demand in the higher

priced trade is relatively small, but it is probably larger in British Malaya in proportion to the population than in other Asiatic localities. American goods of this type selling in Malaya include tin plate, office equipment, sporting goods, cosmetics, tools, confectionery, builders' hardware, pumps, canvas, hosiery, medicines and linoleum. Such imports as passenger automobiles, tires, leather shoes, electrical household devices and clothing are considered as luxuries in Malaya, and this class of imports is rather important to the United States both in volume and value. The general sale of luxury goods increased in 1929 and imports from the United States were greater than in the previous year. While the United States supplies a large proportion of the luxury imports, a higher percentage of staple items comes from Great Britain and Japan.

The increase in imports of American goods in 1929 was fairly evenly divided among a number of products, most of which were of a highly competitive nature. Important advances were made in imports of sardines and canned fish other than sardines and salmon, fresh fruit, tobacco, tin plate, miscellaneous manufactures of iron and steel, electrical goods, electrical and dredging machinery, plain piece goods, canvas, hosiery, kerosene, lubricating oil, automobiles, tires, perfumes and cosmetics, motion picture films and paper products. Decreases occurred in imports of canned meat, canned vegetables, cigarettes, miscellaneous machinery, liquid fuel and fancy goods. Most of the decreases were the result of temporary changes in local needs rather than a loss of ability on the part of American products to compete in the market.



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## Expects Slow Recovery

Recovery from the current business depression will be a slow and irregular process covering an extended period of time, according to the Guaranty Survey issued by the Guaranty Trust Company. Such recovery will result from reduced output on the part of manufacturers and gradual buying on the part of distributors. It would be accompanied, says the Survey, by rising commodity prices and increased production and pay rolls, subject, however, to frequent reverses.

The Survey holds that the current declines reported are in part due to seasonal causes. A sudden improvement in the autumn is not to be expected, the Survey indicates.

Regarding credit conditions the Survey looks for low rates over a long period with some stiffening of the market in the fall as seasonal demand is indicated. It is pointed out that seasonal factors might be offset by Federal Reserve Bank operations.

"Recovery from the current depression may be expected to ensue upon the gradual readjustment of inventories through 'hand-to-mouth' buying on the part of distributors and reduced output on the part of producers. The progress of this readjustment will be reflected in rising commodity prices. As the evidence of impending improvement becomes clearer, stock prices also will respond to the more optimistic expectations of business men. The revival of activity will be facilitated by low money rates and by any improvement that may by that time have been achieved in the general banking situation through the liquidation of security loans. Expansion of industrial output and trade volumes will proceed gradually, with setbacks from time to time as it appears that demand in various lines has been over-estimated. In general, however, the rising trend of business will result in more employment and larger payrolls, with a greater aggregate amount of purchasing power available for the buying of consumers' goods. The resulting increase in consumption will, in turn, further stimulate trade and industry.

"All of this course, represents a slow and irregular process covering a period of many months. The most reliable indication of improvement in the underlying situation—namely, a definite upturn in commodity prices—has not yet appeared; but recent declines in inventories of manufactured goods and advances in stock prices suggest that such an upturn may reasonably be expected in the not distant future."

"Little encouragement is to be derived from the course of commodity prices. The index of the Guaranty Trust Company indicates that the trend in recent weeks has been almost as sharply downward as it was in June. As long as the decline continues, both business men and consumers will restrict their purchases to a minimum; but, when it appears that the bottom has been reached, this deferred demand may be expected to assert itself.

"Extreme ease remains the characteristic feature of money markets in the principal financial centers. Funds for the longer maturities, however, are in less abundant supply, probably indicating an expectation of withdrawals to the interior, with firmer rates, when the demand for credit for crop-moving purposes increases. Aside from temporary developments of this nature, nothing has occurred to alter the outlook for a continuance of very low rates for the next several months at least. There has been no material increase in bank loans and investments, and very little Federal Reserve credit is outstanding. Rediscounting is at practically the lowest level of the year."





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### New Harness Shaft

A patent issued June 17, 1930, has been issued to William E. Wall, overseer Number two weaving, Lancaster Cotton Mills, for harness shafts for looms.

The patent is as follows:

A harness for looms comprising separate upper and lower harness shafts, each shaft embodying a pair of spaced wooden shaft sections rigidly connected at their ends only for providing a relatively wide continuous slot between the same, fibrous heddles forming an endless structure engaging the opposite sides of the inner shaft sections and with the ends of the endless structure passing through the slots with the ribs arranged within the slots, the endless structure and ribs being free from clamping engagement with the shaft section, so that the heddles are capable of partaking of limited movements upon the inner shaft sections in a direction longitudinally of the heddles due to the slight rolling action of the endless structure upon the inner shafts, and cords attached to the ends of the ribs and secured to the inner shaft sections to limit the relative movement of the heddles, and metal actuating elements secured to the outer shaft sections and thereby being free from engagement with the fibrous heddles.

The advantage claimed for this shaft is that the screw eyes are in the top and bottom shafts, and not through the shafts on to which the harnesses are made, and do not rust on the harnesses, or put any undue strain on them at screw eyes, nor do they cause the harness eyes to break at screw eyes.

Then the harnesses are slack on the shaft, and have no undue strain on them. This lets weak yarn weave through and the percentage of stoppage is a great deal less with this strain off the harness and yarn. These harnesses will improve any weaving, but on high sley counts and heavy weaves the highest percentage of non-stops will show.

The Atlanta Harness & Reed Manufacturing Company of Atlanta, Ga., has all the tests made on this shaft, from one loom to one hundred and twenty-eight, covering a period of eighteen months; it will be glad to furnish this information to any one interested.

### Production Being Regulated to Demand

That the cotton industry is making substantial progress towards bringing production in line with demand, despite the fact that stocks of cloth in mill hands are still large, was disclosed by an analysis of figures published by the Bureau of the Census, by The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York.

This analysis shows that the aggregate running time of American cotton mills during June totaled 5,778,524,384 spindle hours compared to 8,155,388,604 during June, 1929. This is a reduction of 2,376,864,220 or over 29 per cent.

The aggregate running time since the beginning of the cotton year August 1, 1929, has been 82,222,272,627 spindle hours, compared to 91,859,765,822 for the previous similar period. This is a reduction of 10½ per cent.

Translated into terms of cotton cloth this indicates that the cotton textile industry during June produced approximately 208,000,000 yards less than in June, 1929, and that since August 1, 1929, it has produced approximately 844,000,000 yards less than in the previous similar period.



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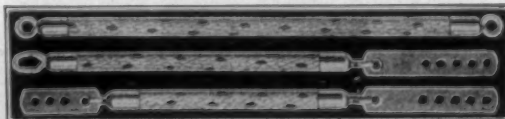
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## Random Thoughts on Research

WE have, in this little series, perhaps said some rather heretical things, but will not the thinking person raise the same questions sooner or later? Let us then recognize them and be ready with answers. Arguments may be useful, but reasons are wanted.

Lack of prosperity in the textile business does not necessarily prove the need of research. There are too many other causes, but it is reasonable to suppose that research will help rebuilding a new prosperity.

The average textile chemist's problem is how to do, or help to do some specific thing in a mill and to get credit for it. Almost any chemist or other technical man in a mill organization would like to see his company support research.

Why? Because the results of fundamental research will make his job easier and the appreciation of scientific men will make his job better. A research program should open new opportunities outside of the program itself. L. G. Lowrie brings out this point in the Applied Chemistry Reports (British) for 1928.

"There appears to be no doubt that the importance of organized chemical and physical research is receiving each year a wider recognition. . . . At the same time, there are far too many firms who are unable to take advantage of published results owing to their lack of an adequately trained personnel. Such firms must, in the long run, fall behind their more scientifically trained competitors."

Talking about research brings peculiar reactions. One mill manager is known who talks beautifully in meetings about research in the abstract, but when he had an unusual opportunity to use research service he was very half-hearted about it, or he did not know how to take advantage of it. One is led to wonder how many who are willing to be quoted in a rather general approval of research, are really interested, and know what they are talking about.

The idea of a service laboratory seems to have been dropped. We all know that only an association of some sort can set up test standards and get them used. The writer has yet to hear a real good objection to the A. A. T. C. C. taking up such a project. There is certainly no more practical way to develop and introduce standards than to use them on practical work and to be ready to referee any cases where their use seems for any reason to have been unsatisfactory. The establishment of such a laboratory with a clearly defined field in testing would probably do more to popularize testing and to increase the amount of such work to be done, than it would to take it away from consultants and commercial laboratories. People once thought that the new power looms, and spinning and knitting machinery would cause dire calamities but they have proved to be for the good of all concerned.

The field of research of such a laboratory would be such that it would compete commercially with nobody.

Before fundamental research is ever established here we shall have to get down to earth and consider many specific problems, some of which we have not even thought of.

The two general fields of research must be kept in mind, that which helps the individual firm exclusively and is largely its own lookout, and that which is useful to all in the trade who are willing to profit by it.

The Shirley Institute of the British Cotton Industry Research Association has cost much more than \$2,000,000. Its subscribers do not rake in dividends and must do most of their own thinking in order to profit by it. Still, it is considered successful.



A non-textile consulting engineer in the industrial field told the writer that the sponsoring of a real research program would undoubtedly greatly increase the values of the securities of the textile firms behind it.

A keen textile manager no doubt reflected a general view in the industry when he stated that the only way in which research could be carried on in a large way would be to get some of the bigger business men interested. Others would, no doubt, follow a few such leaders.

The mill laboratory itself was an experiment only a few years ago. It is now considered essential by many large textile corporations. A general research program will appeal to many mill men as an experiment, and an expensive one at that. We have the problem of demonstrating that it, too, is bound to be successful.—American Dyestuff Reporter.

### On Bottom

A week's visit in New York convinces us beyond doubt that we are on bottom so far as business is concerned. The buyers who are undeniably in control of the market are beginning to show signs of uneasiness. The planned wage reductions; the pending liquidation of some heretofore quite prominent plants; the consolidations in progress of formation and the attitude of a few of the manufacturing leaders are causing much comment in the buying end of textiles and some of those who have ridden rough shod over the market are adapting a much more conciliatory attitude and showing more reason in their demands not alone for price but for delivery.

Handing out orders that really require four weeks time to produce properly with demands for delivery in two weeks or cancellation are not as frequent as they have been, as common sense shows the folly of mills running two days a week with a night shift and closing the balance of the week.

It looks now as if we were on bottom and just a little courage on the part of manufacturers will turn the tide. With the leading producers refusing orders only at a price that shows profit and a further refusal on deliveries only as covered by regular day run operation would send the buyers to cover over night. These buyers are joking among themselves how easy it is to ride the mills. They have had their day and now it is time for the mills to stand up in their boots and dictate rather than be dictated to.—*Fibre & Fabric*.

### Callaway Suggests Ways to Sell Cotton

Spartanburg, S. C.—Necessity of co-operative advertising by the cotton goods industry is urged by Cason J. Callaway, president of the Callaway Mills of La-Grange, Ga., in discussing the textile problems. He thinks energy would be expended more profitably if the individual manufacturers kept their energies and study on individually expanding business, rather than upon "swapping customers." In his opinion negative thinking is the chief evil of the industry.

"Specifically," said Mr. Callaway, "the manufacturer knows exactly for what purpose wool, silk, rayon and linen are superior to his product and why men and women buy his. It has not occurred to him in the mass as yet to shift his perspective and find out for just what uses cotton may be superior to all competitive products."

Mr. Callaway is active in the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, being vice-president of that organization.

### SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

....., 19.....

Name of Mill.....

Town.....

.....Spinning Spindles.....Looms

.....Superintendent

.....Carder

.....Spinner

.....Weaver

.....Cloth Room

.....Dyer

.....Master Mechanic

Recent changes.....

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AT ROARING GAP, N. C.

is Cool

Excellent Roads From Everywhere

Resident Physician

18-Hole Golf Course—Tennis Courts

Saddle Horses—Archery—Polo

Dance and Concert Music

67-acre Lake for Boating and Bathing—Fishing

Pure Milk and Cream

Fresh Country Eggs and Vegetables

Rates \$5.00 to \$9.00 Daily

Including Meals

PINEHURST OPERATED

E. G. FITZGERALD, Manager

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### WOODWARD, BALDWIN & CO.

Established 1828

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SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS

Baltimore	Philadelphia	Boston	St. Joseph
St. Louis	San Francisco	Chicago	Shanghai (China)
St. Paul	Cincinnati	Minneapolis	

### Wellington, Sears & Company

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65 Worth St., New York

Philadelphia

Chicago

Atlanta

New Orleans

San Francisco

### CURRAN & BARRY

320 Broadway

New York, N. Y.

### Joshua L. Bailly & Co.

10-12 Thomas St., New York

Offices in Principal Domestic and Foreign Countries

## COTTON GOODS

New York.—The cotton goods markets were generally quiet last week, but there are signs of pending improvement and the trade is hopeful of increasing business from now on. The trend of raw cotton prices was a disturbing factor in current trading. Prices were irregular. Some cloth prices were a little higher while others showed declines.

Cotton gray goods markets were quiet as cotton declined, closing at 12.90c for spots and in a measure weakening the position of the goods market. The price trend in cloths was irregular. Some print cloths came out at easier levels, although the majority held firmly to prices. The sheetings were very quiet. Advances were quoted on some carded broadcloth numbers. One report was to the effect that a trio of buyers were interested in a considerable yardage of print cloths, but no business of any magnitude was reported up to the close.

Sheetings were inactive. There were no sales reported beyond lots of 10,000 to 15,000 yards, and the price paid for these showed no change. Trading was reported possible for yardage under quoted prices on some constructions. One report was to the effect that a good lot of bag trade goods was sought under the market, but this was about the only point of interest in the goods.

Tire fabric markets were quiet with easier prices reported on some trading in Americans. Egyptians were quiet and nominally unchanged. Demand was for small fill-in lots for early delivery.

A considerable call for carded broadcloths and some light trading in combed broadcloths developed. Shirting houses were the principal buyers in both types of cloth. An estimate placed sales of two higher count carded constructions as in excess of 20,000 pieces, although some important quarters of the market were reported inactive on these same counts.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4¼
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	5¼
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	6¼
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	8
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	9½
Brown sheetings, standard	10¼
Brown sheetings, 4-yd., 56x60s	8
Tickings, 8-ounce	18-19½
Denims	15
Standard prints	8
Dress ginghams	12½-15

### Constructive Selling Agents

for

Southern Cotton Mills

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

57 Worth St.

New York City



## YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—A fair business in small orders was reported in the yarn market, but there has been nothing like sustained buying. Business was widely scattered and prices showed a good deal of irregularity. As has been the case for some time past, the best buying was done by the weaving trades. The insulators placed some business, but knitters showed no interest beyond small spot supplies.

It is conceded by dealers that some spinners have taken orders of limited size, for nearby deliveries, on a price basis approximating an equivalent of about 10 cents a pound for cotton, but the dealers explain that this low-priced business was not accepted by the spinners with the idea of reflecting cheap cotton, but simply as an emergency measure dictated by any one of a number of good reasons. It is claimed by dealers that yarn rates, fully a month ago, fell below the level where there was any profit left for the spinners. Both buyers and sellers are showing more interest in the market's August and September requirements but actual business remains of the spot or nearby delivery character.

The principal operations in the carded end are the weavers of men's and women's dress good lines and a few mills in the plush trade. Occasional sales to insulating concerns are reported but the usual order is one of 20,000 to 30,000 pounds instead of the 100,000 and 200,000-pound purchases of other seasons. Sellers expected that increased takings of copper would also mean larger yarn sales but this trend has not developed.

A wide spread in quotations exists in the combed yarn section to which comparatively small commitments have gravitated.

<b>Southern Single Chain Warps</b>		30s	34 1/2
10s	26	40s	41
12s	26 1/2	40s ex.	46
16s	27 1/2	50s	51
20s	29	60s	51
24s	32		
26s	32 1/2		
30s	33 1/2		
<b>Southern Two-ply Chain Warps</b>			
8s	26		
10s	26 1/2		
12s	27		
16s	28		
20s	29		
24s	32		
30s	34 1/2		
36s	39		
40s	42		
40s ex.	47		
<b>Southern Single Skeins</b>			
8s	26		
12s	26 1/2		
14s	27		
16s	27 1/2		
20s	29		
24s	30		
26s	31 1/2		
28s	32 1/2		
30s	33		
<b>Southern Two-ply Skeins</b>			
8s	26		
10s	26 1/2		
12s	27		
14s	27 1/2		
16s	28		
20s	29		
24s	32		
26s	33		
<b>Carpet Yarns</b>			
Tinged Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply			21
White Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply			25 1/2
<b>Part Waste Insulating Yarn</b>			
8s, 1-ply			20
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply			20
10s, 1-ply and 3-ply			21
12s, 2-ply			22 1/2
16s, 2-ply			24
20s, 2-ply			25 1/2
26s, 2-ply			30
30s, 2-ply			31 1/2
<b>Duck Yarns, 3 4 and 5-ply</b>			
8s			27
10s			27 1/2
12s			28 1/2
16s			30
20s			30 1/2
<b>Southern Frame Cones</b>			
8s			25 1/2
10s			26
12s			26 1/2
14s			27
16s			27 1/2
18s			28
20s			29
40s			42 1/2
22s			30
24s			31
26s			32
28s			33
30s			34

### CATLIN YARN COMPANY

NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO

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In all numbers. Supplied in cones, tubes, springs, skeins and warps; in natural, gassed, bleached and dyed.

## American Yarn & Processing Co.

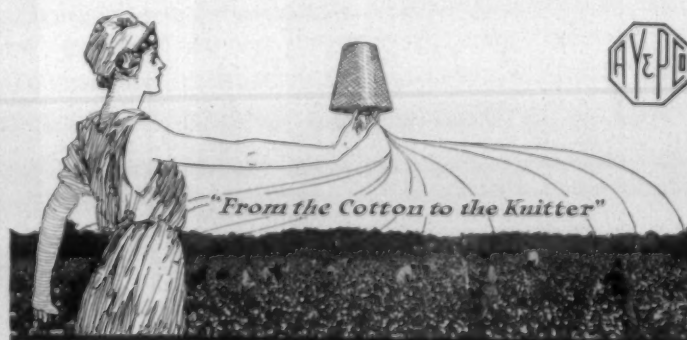
General Office

Mount Holly, North Carolina

SPINNERS and MERCERIZERS

## Single and Ply Yarns

Unexcelled quality and service. No orders too small or too large for prompt execution.



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## CLASSIFIED ADS.

### Overseer Wanted

Bleaching and finishing plant located in Piedmont Section wants experienced man as overseer for putup and packing department. Must know finish, be able to handle help and understand the importance of quality and service to customers. State age and experience in answer. Address "Finishing," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### For Sale

21 Combination Beam and Ball Draper Warpers, small drum type, Hicks Comb Motion, complete with Creels. Address Box 431, Gastonia, North Carolina.

### For Sale

36—Model L Draper Looms—72, 76 and 84"  
28—66" Draper Automatic Looms, 20 harness, automatic.  
43—40" Modified D Draper Looms, motor drive \$100.00 each.  
150—40" Model E Draper Automatic Looms, \$75.00 each.  
48—46" Model E Draper Automatic Looms, 1926 Model.  
84—40" Model E Draper Automatic Looms, 1926 Model.  
2—250 gal. Size Kettles, \$125.00 each.  
1—Model K Barber Colman Portable Tying-In Machine.

Charlotte Textile Machinery Company  
P. O. Box 483 Charlotte, N. C.

### An Experienced Executive Is Available Sept. 1st

as assistant to president or as general manager. This man has had years of practical experience in the manufacture of cotton goods, both fancy and colored, and knows cotton and detail costs. Clean cut, aggressive, capable. If you need such a man in your organization, address C, care this journal.

### Wanted

Young man with chemical training, preferably graduate of textile school, as assistant chemist in well known Southern finishing plant. Applicants give age, experience, married or single, and salary expected. Address Finishing, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

**THE RIGHT WAY TO TRAVEL**  
is by train. The safest. Most comfortable. Most reliable. Costs less. Inquire of Ticket Agents regarding greatly reduced fares for short trips.  
**SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM**

### GETTING THE IDEA YOUNG

Two little girls were dressed up and made visits after the fashion of the grown-ups. After a brief visit they left saying, "Now you must talk about us after we are gone. That's the way mother does."



**TRAVELERS** select the Great Northern for its wonderful location in Chicago's "loop". They return because the large comfortable rooms, homelike environment, attentive service, excellent food and moderate charges make it an ideal hotel.

400 Newly Furnished Rooms \$2.50 a day and up—Sample Rooms \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00 and \$8.00.

New Garage One-half Block  
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### CLASSIFIED ADS

are read in practically every textile mill in the Southern States. Make your wants and offerings known through this medium. \$3.00 per inch for each insertion.

Set this style type, figure about 40 words to the inch.

Set this style, about 30 words to the inch.

## Special Low Fares

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To

Washington, D. C.	\$21.80
Baltimore, Md.	24.00
Philadelphia, Pa.	29.15
Atlantic City, N. J.	32.25
New York, N. Y.	34.05
Chicago, Ill.	49.62
Detroit, Mich.	45.67
Cleveland, O.	43.20
Toledo, O.	43.20

And Return Within 30 Days

Tickets Sold Every Saturday

JUNE—JULY—AUGUST

## SEABOARD



## Textile School Summer Session

The Textile School of North Carolina State College closed a successful session on July 25th. The attendance at the summer session has been larger than ever before as a number of States ranging from Connecticut to Georgia were represented. Among the students were a number of young men from the mills who were specializing in weaving, designing and fabric analysis.

The Textile School is now a year round institution and during the summer session special courses are offered for men with practical mill experience who desire to increase their knowledge of textiles. During the summer Dean Thomas Nelson taught classes in fancy weaving and Prof. T. R. Hart taught classes in designing and fabric analysis. Classes in carding and spinning were taught by Prof. J. T. Hilton.

Other members of the Textile School Faculty have been spending the summer visiting cotton mills, rayon, finishing, knitting and machinery plants, gathering and assembling information which will be used to keep textile students of this institution thoroughly posted with the latest developments in the manufacture and finishing of textiles. Following the closing of Summer School, Dean Nelson and Professors Hart and Hilton will devote the remainder of the summer to visiting mills, commission houses and other textile organizations, to obtain information which can be used to further broaden the textile courses.

## New Du Pont Dye

The Dyestuffs Department of E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., has placed on the market another addition to their line of cold dyeing vat colors, to be known as Ponsol Violet AR paste. This is a violet of brilliant reddish shade, which possesses advantages not only for all types of cotton dyeing but is recommended for use on silk and rayon materials.

Ponsol Violet AR paste is said to be extremely fast to light and should be used alone and in combination on all goods where a violet of the best possible light fastness is desired. It is stated that this product is suitable for application on the circulating types of closed machines as well as the jig and padder, as it exhibits good penetration, is level dyeing and practically unaffected by copper or monel metal.

This violet is not to be recommended for printing but as it discharges to a clear white with Sulfoxite CL, it may be used as a ground for color discharges when a vat violet is desired.

On cotton, Ponsol Violet AR paste shows an advantage over other violets inasmuch as it changes shade only slightly after soaping and in comparison also is faster to light, washing, fulling and stoving.

## High Point Products

High Point, N. C.—Interesting statistics have been announced here, where there are thirty-one hosiery mills, sixty-one miscellaneous plants (including cotton mills, silk mills and almost every other kind) and thirty-five furniture factories, that the annual production of manufactured goods now manufactured here amounts to \$65,000,000 annually, an increase of \$15,000,000 during the past year. The survey was made by the High Point Chamber of Commerce.



Sizol speaks for itself. It has been on the market for 26 years, and every old weaver knows of its efficiency—the young do likewise.

**SEYDEL CHEMICAL COMPANY**  
Jersey City, N. J.

Dallas, Texas  
I. G. Moore

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## NEUTRASOL PRODUCTS CORPORATION

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**TEXTILE OILS and SIZINGS**

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## McCAMPBELL & COMPANY

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**BARBER-COLMAN**  
AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS  
HIGH SPEED WARPERS  
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WARP DRAWING MACHINES  
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**BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY**

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**CLINTON STARCHES**

FOR ALL TEXTILE PURPOSES

Manufactured by

**CLINTON CORN SYRUP REFINING COMPANY**

CLINTON, IOWA

QUALITY

SERVICE

## EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Experienced and best references. No. 5753.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder in small mill; experienced and reliable. No. 5754.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or as second hand in large mill. Age 25. Married. I. C. S. graduate carding and spinning. Four years experience as overseer, carding and card grinding, and in spinning. Sober industrious, efficient and reliable. References the best. No. 5755.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Eight years on present job. Wish to change. Best references. No. 5756.

WANT position as overseer cloth room or finishing or both. Experienced on all kinds of cloth white and colored. Understand all makes of finishing machinery. 15 years experience. Married and have family. No. 5757.

WANT position as roller coverer. 15 years experience, all makes of rollers. Prefer mill shop. Best references. No. 5758.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Can figure any machine in carding, spinning or weaving. Yarn and cloth analysis, all kinds of cloth and designing. No. 5759.

WANT position as dyer. 21 years with one mill, dyeing rayon, silk, mercerized and cotton hose. Handled 4000 pairs daily. Want position with small mill where job will be permanent if work is satisfactory. Available immediately. No. 5760.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Experienced on plain, fancies, rayon and cotton for eight years. Prefer N. C. or S. C. Best references. Good record. Now employed. No. 5761.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer weaving, finishing, designing or dyeing. Experienced on plain, fancies, dobby work, rayon and novelties. Especially expert in warp preparation, dyeing, and finishing. References. No. 5762.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Capable and conscientious. Experienced on various weaves and can give satisfaction. No. 5763.

WANT position as master mechanic. Lancashire experience in large mills, steam and electrical. Several years abroad on contracts for English textile firms. Practical, economical, loyal and tactful. Can go anywhere. Particulars and references on request. No. 5764.

WANT position as overseer cloth room, or designing. Several years experience in both departments; all grade of cloth. Age 30. Good references. No. 5765.

WANT position as paymaster or assistant, or as accountant. Age 27. Five years experience, best references. No. 5766.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Ten years with one large company, as overseer. Age 43. Experienced in yarns 6 to 30s. White and colored. Waste of all kinds. Best references. No. 5767.

WANT position as overseer carding, or second hand in large mill. Age 28. Single. Ten years experience as second hand, card grinder and speeder fixer. No. 5768.

WANT position as overseer carding. Experienced in carded and combed yarns. Age 36. Good references. No. 5769.

WANT position as superintendent, or as overseer carding and spinning, or as overseer carding. Best record and references. No. 5770.

WANT position as winder, long chain quilling or dresser. Present and former employers will recommend me. No. 5771.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or office manager. Young, ambitious, progressive, energetic, and experienced. Now employed but wish to change. No. 5772.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or as overseer carding. Age 35. I. C. S. graduate. 12 years on present job. Would only change for better paying position. No. 5773.

WANT position as cotton piece goods dyer. 12 years experience all colors cotton piece goods and raw stock. Graduate chemist. Married. Available on short notice. Good references. No. 5774.

WANT position as master mechanic or electrician, or as assistant in large mill. 19 years on present job. Prefer electrically driven plant, but familiar with steam plants. Go anywhere, but prefer the Carolinas. No. 5775.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Experienced on carded and combed yarns 4s to 80s. 12 years overseer—eight with present company. Best references. No. 5776.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Seven years experience as second hand and five as overseer. Best references. No. 5777.

WANT position as overseer spinning or as assistant in large mill. Experienced and strictly sober. Will go anywhere in the South. References. No. 5778.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or as second hand in large mill. 20 years experience on plain and fancy weaves. I. C. S. graduate. No. 5779.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Experienced on plain weaves, carding and spinning. 15 years experience as overseer and superintendent. I. C. S. graduate. References. No. 5780.

WANT position as overseer spinning, spooling, warping, winding. Experienced on carded and combed yarns. 14 years with one company. Efficient, sober, reliable and available. Best references. No. 5781.

WANT position as overseer spinning or as second hand, in large mill. Four years with Beaumont Mills, Spartanburg. Four at Gaffney, over three at Reidsville, N. C. Familiar with yarns up to 48s. Refer to my employers. No. 5782.

WANT position as overseer carding and spinning. Experienced on white and colored work, coarse or fine. Best references as to character and ability. No. 5783.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Ten years on a wide variety of goods. Familiar with wide and narrow looms. References. No. 5784.

### MIGHT TRY RIVETS

When first we heard of the permanent waves,  
We hoped that it might haste  
The dawn of the day when a woman  
would have  
Also a permanent waist.

—Buffalo Evening News.

RODNEY HUNT

**Textile Wet Finishing Machinery  
Water Power Equipment  
Rolls—Wood, Metal, Rubber**

RODNEY HUNT MACHINE COMPANY  
33 MILL STREET ORANGE, MASS.

\$22.00

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Saturday, August 9th

VIA

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Tickets on sale August 9th only all regular trains (except Crescent Limited).

Tickets good in pullman sleeping cars upon payment pullman charges.

Final limit August 30th, prior to midnight of which date return trip must be completed.

Excellent Service

Convenient Schedules

Ask Ticket Agents

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**Summer Excursion Fares—**  
On sale daily until September 30th, with final limit October 31st. To summer resorts in the United States. Round trip fare Raleigh to Los Angeles and San Francisco, \$129.22. Stopovers at all points. Diverse routes.

**Special Excursion Fares—**  
To Niagara Falls and Atlantic City on sale one day each week, limited to 18 days. Round trip fare Raleigh to Atlantic City, \$18.85; to Niagara Falls, \$28.65.

**Week-End Excursion Fares—**  
Sold on Fridays and Saturdays good until Midnight of Tuesday after date of sale. Round trip fare from Raleigh to Portsmouth-Norfolk, \$7.60; to Virginia Beach, \$8.15. For rates, schedules or information, apply to any Seaboard ticket agent or

H. E. PLEASANTS, D.P.A.,  
Raleigh, N. C.



. . . keep very cool at  
beautiful

## MAYVIEW MANOR

Blowing Rock, N. C.

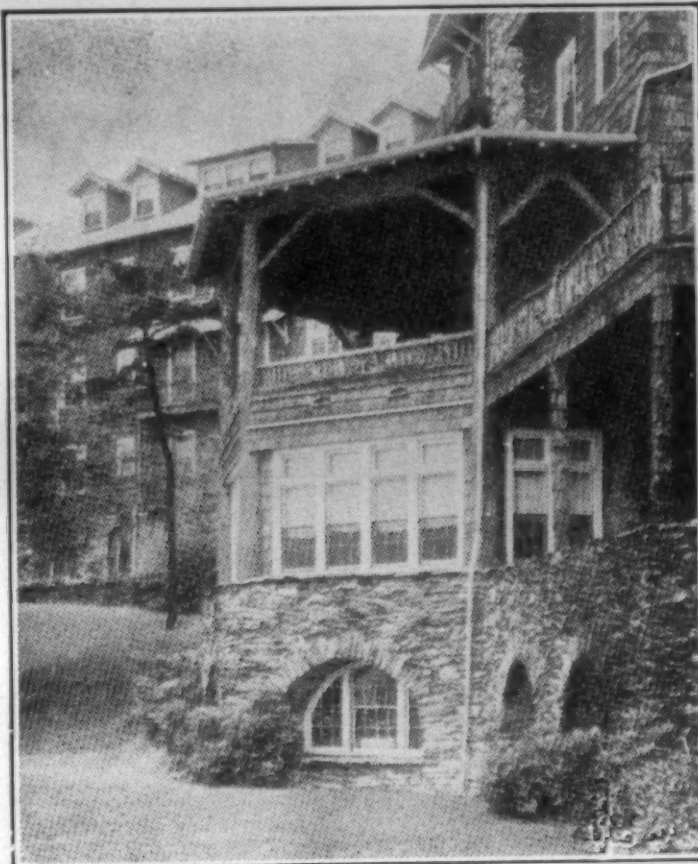
A beautiful, modern summer hotel. Elevation 4500 feet. No mosquitoes. Always cool and delightful, with a variety of diversions. Splendid 18-hole golf course, tennis, riding, swimming, and dancing in the hotel ballroom. Perfect scenic motor highways leading in all directions. Excellent cuisine.

All with reduced rates—\$5 up, American Plan

Open until October—best season ever

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The combined experience of two concerns . . . for over 100 years associated with the manufacture of:

**SHUTTLES  
HEDDLES HEDDLE FRAMES  
STRIPPER CARDS  
HAND CARDS  
and Dog Brushes**

THE

**Watson-Williams Mfg. Co.**

LEICESTER, MASS.

Millbury, Mass.

Marlow, N. H.

*Southern Representative*

GEO. F. BAHAN, Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

**TWISTER  
RINGS**



**SPINNING  
RINGS**

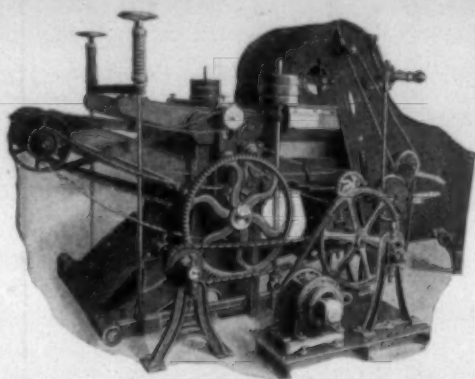


**"We've got to change rings soon;  
let's do it now this summer."**

"I'd much rather change our rings now while we're slack, than to be forced to change them later in the year. We'll be busy then and it will hurt to have to interrupt production."

Inquire around and you will find that more and more the successful mills are choosing the slack summer months to change rings. No interference with production. Ample time to set the rings properly. Change NOW, using smooth-starting, long-lived DIAMOND FINISH Rings.

**Whitinsville (Mass.)  
SPINNING RING CO.**



### Continuous Automatic Extractor

This apparatus consists of a ruggedly mounted pair of 12" diameter compound lever weighted squeeze rolls, with adjustable feed and doffer aprons, to which bleach or dye liquor saturated cotton or wool is continuously delivered by an Automatic Feed and by which the maximum percentage of such contained liquid is squeezed from the fibres and runs to waste or is recovered as the situation demands.

Why not employ this modern Extractor in your dyehouse?

**C. G. SARGENT'S SONS CORP.**  
Graniteville, Mass.

*Builders of Cotton Stock Drying Machines  
and Yarn Conditioning Machines*

Fred H. White, Southern Representative, Charlotte, N. C.

### The Camera and Microscope

reveal not only the better condition of  
fibres treated with the

**Wyandotte**  
*Quality and Service*  
**Textile Alkalies**

but also the reason for this better appearance and texture.



Ask your supply man for  
"WYANDOTTE"

The J. B. Ford Co., Sole Mfrs., Wyandotte, Mich.



### REMOVING And ERECTING

all kinds of Textile Machinery—regardless of size or location—is easy and safe with our Modern Equipment and Expert Mechanics.

During the past year we have Serviced Textile Mills from Massachusetts to Mississippi, assisting them in Dismantling, Transferring and Erecting their machinery.

*If we can serve you write, wire or telephone for  
detailed information.*

**Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc.**  
Charlotte, N. C.

*We Manufacture, Overhaul and Repair  
Cotton Mill Machinery*

W. H. MONTY,  
Pres. and Treas.

P. S. MONTY,  
Vice-Pres.

1866 ————— 1930

*There is But One Best in Everything*

## "Tuffer" Card Clothing

You cannot afford to operate your cards without at  
least trying a set of this celebrated card Clothing.

*Once tried, always used*

**Howard Bros.  
Manufacturing Company**

*Established 1866*

Home Office and Factory, Worcester, Mass.

*Branches:*

Atlanta, Ga. (Factory)

Philadelphia, Pa.



# HOME SECTION

## SOUTHERN

# TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 31, 1930

## News of the Mill Villages

### WESTMINSTER, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are still curtailing but everybody seems to be contented, hoping that times will get better soon.

About two weeks ago while the mill hands were at dinner the house in which Mr. Calvin Williams lived was partly destroyed by fire. Most all of the house things were saved.

Mr. N. G. Hardie and family are spending the week at Highland, N. C.

Mr. Hardie says he is having a good rest, the weather is so nice and cool up there.

Mr. White, the day overseer of weaving, is all smiles these days. He has a new baby at his house.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Dickson and little son, Helward, spent the Fourth in Dillard, Ga.

Mr. Will Smith and family and Mr. Lee Sanders spent a week the first of July at Lakemont, Ga.

The ball team is still on the job. Stick to it, boys; we are with you.

Well, so long. Tune in at another time and we will give you some more news.

MRS. RADIO.

### KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Most of the mills here are now running a week and standing one. The Phenix runs full time in day time and lets the day hands work one day and the night shift the next, giving the night hands an equal amount of work as the day hands.

The recent showers have helped our gardens considerably and we are having plenty of corn and beans again.

Since the mills are on short time there is lots of visiting here.

Mr. B. R. Paysour and family have just returned from a visit to his mother in Indiana.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Conner spent a few days visiting relatives in Georgia recently.

Mr. Oliver Dellinger, Mr. Lum Dellinger and Mrs. Corene Huffstetler went to Boiling Springs Tuesday to attend the funeral of their sister.

Mr. D. J. Gardner and Mr. Ed Haney, of Gastonia, and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Conner, of Bessemer City, were guests of Mr. M. L. Conner Sunday afternoon.

The Epworth League of Grace church invited several other Leagues to a rally one night last week.

Mrs. Isaac Pearson is real sick at the home of her son at the Phenix

hoover	5.00
Third prize, Mrs. C. L. Baker	4.00
Fourth prize, Mrs. Joe Fore	3.00
Fifth prize, Mrs. W. R. Wyatt	2.00
Fifth special prize, Mrs. E. Kinsland	2.00

Several others received honorable mention. The committee reported a considerable improvement in the yards and village in general since the inspection of 1929. Many of the yards have been planted in grass, and Capt. Smyth, president, has had 500 shrubs planted over the village. Balfour is now six years old and is one of the most up-to-date mill towns in the Southern States. To be convinced, all anyone has to do is to come here and glance his or her peepers around for a minute.

Two Balfour boys are in a tree sitting contest. They are Frank Peeler and James Lusk, ages 14 and 16. They are entering into their 82nd hour at this writing, going aloft Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock. The boys are feeling fine and say they expect to break the record. The principal in the refueling party is Master Brownlee Pruitt. All Balfour wish them the best of luck and hope they will break the world's record.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellison Watt, of Pelzer, S. C., are spending their honeymoon at the home of Mrs. Watt's aunt, Mrs. Herbert Lype. They were married in Greenville, S. C., on July 23rd. The bride and groom have a host of friends in the two Carolinas, who wish for them a happy life.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Baker and children, Mr. and Mrs. Bub Baker and children, Mrs. Reynolds, Misses Blanch and Mamie Baker, and Messrs. Ed and Roy Baker spent last Sunday at Old Fort, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Dock Bently and Mr. John Freeman were South Carolina visitors last Sunday.

Several Balfour baseball fans have been attending the night games at Asheville this week. HAM.

### CHARTING THE SEA

*O God help me to chart the sea  
Through which my son must sail;  
To point the way by night or day,  
That he, too, may not fail.*

*The derelict upon the beach  
Is ship that I once sailed.  
God grant to me the power to teach  
To sail not as I failed.*

*The jagged rocks beneath the swell  
Are moaning for their prey;  
But faintly sounds the warning bell  
And sometimes dies away.*

*The lighthouse beams oft cease to show  
The way o'er restless tide;  
God pity him when fierce winds blow,  
Who has no chart to guide.*

—R. E. Farley.

Mill. Mr. Pearson died a few weeks ago and it is feared his wife will soon follow him. POLLY.

### BALFOUR, N. C.

#### Balfour Mills.

A committee of ladies of the Hendersonville Woman's Club inspected the flower yards in Balfour Mills village on July 26th and awarded the cash prizes offered by Balfour Mills in the following order:

First prize, Mrs. P. C. Adams \$7.50  
Second prize, Mrs. B. L. Riddle

## Becky Ann's Own Page

### THE LATEST FAD.

**Tree-Sitting! Anything for Notoriety, Just So It Doesn't Produce Something or Help Some One.**

We've had the marathon dancers and swimmers, and pie eaters, fasters, auto drivers, endurance flyers, etc., and now it's tree-sitting!

Boys in various places and a few women, sitting in trees, to see who can play "monkey" the longest, and get most publicity! And newspapers actually calling such rot "news," and giving it front page space and big headlines!

No boy has yet started a stove-wood splitting contest, or a garden working or clean-up-the-premises, or help-daddy-and-mother contest; and, if one should do so, and should perform remarkable feats in a worthwhile line, he'd probably be looked on as "vacant in the upper story," and parents would be accused of "cruelty to children."

Grown people probably have a right to "monkey-shine" in trees if they wish. But if we had a boy who dared try such a thing, he'd find "standing" more comfortable than "sitting," for as long as it took to cure him.

Suppose, as punishment for disobedience, a father should compel his son to sit in a tree for a few days? That father would be called an inhuman monster. And if the boy should become ill—even several days later—the father would be a criminal in the eyes of an enraged public, and possibly find himself in the clutch of the law.

Of all the disgusting and senseless fads turned out in the devil's work shop, "tree-sitting" is the limit!

### DANGER SEEN IN FALSE PRAYERS

Answer to prayer follows the spiritual laws of God, declared Rev. G. Ray Jordan in his sermon at Dilworth Methodist church yesterday morning.

Preaching on the subject, "The Danger of Prayer," he declared it is dangerous to pray unless one means it, adding that many people would be astounded to have their prayers answered.

"Suppose God overheard and answered some of our prayers," he went on. "God may do just that sometime. He has done it, and there have been results which startled the prayers. There were some early Christians who prayed for Peter's release from prison. When this disciple walked out of prison and knocked at the door where his friends were praying, they did not believe the maid who informed them of Peter's presence. They were as-

tounded to think that their prayers had been answered."

### Not Any Magic.

The keenest students of religion have insisted that magic has played no part in the answer of prayer, said Mr. Jordan. "There is a physical law in God's universe, just as there are physical laws. We have to be governed by these. There is a method of religious procedure. When you press a button and turn on a flood of light in your living room you are not performing a work of magic; you are using the laws of electricity. So no matter how quickly even the prayers of your inmost heart may be answered, they follow the laws of God.

"When this law of progress is lifted to the realm of character development, all of us rather quickly realize its significance. There are laws to govern the reception of desired spiritual gifts. And those laws involve expense. Pray for patience, and very likely a test of patience will be forced on one. Pray for strength, and there will be given an opportunity to develop strength. Pray for ability to think clearly, and very likely an opportunity for arduous study will be offered.—Charlotte Observer.

### ENDEAVOR.

There's always a way, if you want to,  
For where there's a will, there's a way.

The hills of the morning look lower  
at night

If you've leveled them during the day.

There's always a smile in the tear  
drop,

There's ever a hope with a will,  
And the crops in life worth the raising

Come from soil that is hardest to till.  
There's ever a gain in the trying,  
Contentment lies ever in rest,

But gained from the fruits of endeavor

When we've worked and given our best.

There's always a road to the hill top,  
A goal we could reach if we would;  
There's our work that lies here before us—

Let us do it, and say it is good.

—Edith Scott Magna.

### WHY TALK ABOUT HARD TIMES?

**More Spent for Beauty Than for Homes During Year—Tobacco Costs Growing.**

More money is spent every year for luxuries and perishable conveniences

in the United States than goes into the building of new homes and residences for the population, Harry Paschal, vice-president of the Atlanta Title & Trust Co., told the Sunday American in an interview.

If people generally could be persuaded to regard a pleasant living environment as a necessity quite as important to their welfare as cigarettes, automobiles and ice cream the annual building expenditure would be so vastly multiplied that an unprecedented wave of prosperity would be inevitable.

"Since building is a basic industry," said Mr. Paschal, "the annual volume of building expenditures is closely related to our entire economic welfare, regulating the activity of other industries that are almost innumerable. In view of this fact it is amazing to note that we spend for cigarettes and tobacco almost half as much as we spend for new homes each year.

### Home Expenditure.

"For homes and residences the national annual expenditure is a little over \$4,000,000. Our retail tobacco bill is something over \$2,000,000,000. This last figure is arrived at by taking 15 cents, which is probably low, as the average price per packet of 20 cigarettes and by estimating 10 cents as the average cost of each cigar and each ounce of smoking tobacco sold.

"For passenger automobiles and their maintenance we actually spend more than for home building. Not including the cost of any trucks, busses or commercial vehicles the public spends over \$3,000,000,000 a year for its pleasure automobiles. If we add to this the cost of gasoline, of tires and of accessories we reach a figure of well over \$5,000,000,000 as our national annual bill for private automobile ownership.

"For ice cream and chewing gum alone we spend a fourth as much as for new housing accommodations. The men of the nation spend another fourth as much, or approximately a billion dollars a year, just for barbering. The women, who are twice as prodigal as the men in their beauty investments, devote to cosmetic treatments approximately \$2,000,000,000 a year; the nation is spending half as much to keep its women looking youthful as it does to build them houses for the peace of old age. To adorn these women in silk we spend another billion dollars annually—this representing the cost of the raw product and not of the garments into which it is manufactured.

"Probably the greatest anomaly shown by such statistics is the fact that for the extremely perishable product of the paper and printing industry we spend more each year than



for the creation of new and modern shelter. We actually devote more money to wood pulp and its adornment with ink than to our permanent shelter and its adornment with artistry, paint and landscaping."

#### CHARLOTTE USES 250 TONS OF ICE ON HOT DAYS.

If you are an average Charlottean, you consume a chunk of ice the size of your head—and it is allowing for your having the big-head, at that.

Putting it another way, should you have ambitions toward flagpole-sitting and wished to construct a pole of all the 300-pound blocks of ice used in the Queen City yesterday by placing them end on end, you would find yourself sitting considerably more than a mile above the earth.

#### Might Build Igloo.

Suppose you should decide that nothing short of an ice house would provide you with comfortable quarters during these torrid days. With the ice made and used in Charlotte each day during the summer you might build a modest igloo 20 feet by 40 feet with a high ceiling and a roof 14 feet from the ground. The advantage of this "summer house" over those of ordinary type, it might be added, would be that it would be solid ice and it would be necessary to tunnel a passageway inside.

Or putting this ice business another way—should you wish to construct a skating rink with ice blocks six inches thick, then in one month you would have enough ice to cover five city blocks.

Using a month's output of ice made here in Charlotte in fact, you can figure almost anything you want, whether it be a popsicle to the moon or a solid building as large as the Mecklenburg court house.

#### "Ice Habits" Interesting.

Charlotte's "ice habits" make an interesting story. For instance, 250 tons of ice are made and used in the Queen City on an average hot day, according to H. M. DeVega, vice-president and general manager of the City Ice Delivery Company, which delivers the output of all except one ice plant in Charlotte.

Contrasted with consumption of ice on a hot day in July or August is the 25-to-30-ton output on a December day. Ice delivery, however, is maintained throughout the year and while the routes are cut down somewhat during the cold season, 44 of the 52 routes are continued throughout the year.

Another noticeable fact is the increased use of ice by people in the rural sections. Daily routes are maintained for the benefit of the rural dwellers and virtually all families are regular users. The ice "season," however, is comparatively short and the rush period covers only from

about 90 to 120 days, Mr. DeVega said.

#### BIBB MILL CO., MACON, GA., AWARDS SERVICE PINS.

William Singleton Completes 35 Years as Member of Bibb Family.

To William F. Singleton, well-known colored employee of the dye plant at Number One, goes the honor of receiving the longest term service award for July. William this month starts his thirty-sixth consecutive year as a member of the Bibb family.

The total number of awards for the month is 36, of which 22 are five-year pins.

Columbus Mill, with 16, takes the greatest number of pins for July. Five of these are for 10-year records, 10 for five years and one for 15 years.

Osprey Mill, with six, is second. Two mills, Porterdale and Number One, drew five apiece.

The service award, announced by the accounting department, follows:

Taylor Mill (Macon)	
Name—	Year Button
Windham, G. B.	15
Osprey Mill (Macon)	
Blankenship, Eugene	5
Brownlee, Bice	5
Brunby, L. R.	10
Dyche, Corrine	5
Grier, Hoke	5
Savage, Lottie	5
Porterdale Mill (Porterdale)	
Buch, Joe	5
Coady, J. E.	5
Galloway, Nannie	10
Patterson, Zack	15
Taunton, Lewis	5
Crown Mill (Macon)	
Smith, Rufus E.	5
Columbus Mill (Columbus)	
Butler, John	10
Dowling, Ray	5
Gray, Willie	5
Herring, Vera Mae	5
Higgins, Virgil L.	5
Howard, William	10
Huff, J. B., Jr.	5
Jones, Jasper	10
King, Mattie M.	5
Lewis, Paul	5
Newton, Russell B.	10
Parrish, Ethel	15
Waldrop, Eliza H.	5
Watson, Leonard S.	10
Watts, Effie	5
Watts, Thurman	5
No. Two Mill (Macon)	
Sammons, Milner Tufts	5
No. One Mill (Macon)	
Barker, Leola	10
Dudley, Avrella	10
Purvis, None	5
Ryle, John T.	15
Singleton, William F.	35
General Office.	
Findlay, Prentiss E.	5

#### CLINTON, S. C.

Mrs. B. D. Cox is visiting her brother in Ware Shoals.

Mr. Lesley Austin was a business visitor in Greenville on Monday.

Mrs. C. N. Mauney and daughter, Odetta, and Mr. and Mrs. William Wallenzine have returned from a week's visit to friends and relatives in Virginia.

Miss Ada Belle Holtzclaw was the guest the past week of her sister, Mrs. J. B. Eubanks.

Little William Davis is visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Davis.

Mrs. W. A. Mauldin, of Ninety-Six, is visiting her son, Paul Mauldin.

Friends of Mr. J. L. Rhodes will regret to know that he is very ill at his home after being in an automobile accident on Saturday night. Every one wishes for him a speedy recovery.

Miss Sarah Aiken has had as her guest, her sister, of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Bragg spent Sunday in Goldville as the guest of their son.

Friends of little Miss Virginia Lawson will be glad to know that she is recuperating from a recent illness.

Mr. B. D. Cox, weave room overseer, has gone to Johnson City, Tenn., where he will undergo treatment. During his absence Mr. L. D. Cooley is in charge of the weaving department.

Mr. Robert Bobo has been visiting relatives in Cross Keys for some time.

Mr. Willima Dill was the guest of friends in Waterloo on Sunday.

Mrs. E. B. Murphy and little daughter, Louise, have returned from a two weeks' visit to relatives in Union.

Mrs. Pauline Lawson, who for some time has been under the care of the doctor, is convalescing rapidly.

Mrs. Carl Stroud, of Charleston, is visiting her mother-in-law, Mrs. J. L. Stroud.

Miss Sarah Aiken has been entertaining her sister, from New York.

Mr. Will Thomas, of Whitmire, was a business visitor here on Friday.

Miss Frazil Thomas left Monday for St. Matthews, where she will spend two weeks visiting friends and relatives.

The Girl Scouts enjoyed a fine outing on last Friday night at Horse-shoe Falls. These girls are doing good work under the direction of Miss Lucy Bailey.

#### LAGRANGE, GA.

Fuller E. Callaway Memorial Day Observed.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our mills are still running three and four days, but that is enough this

hot, dry weather. We had a ten-day vacation with pay. Everybody seemed to enjoy themselves fine.

Lots of our folks left home but came back for the Fourth of July.

"Fuller E. Callaway Memorial Day" was observed as usual this year, Tuesday, July 15th. The program was of an informal nature, including band concerts, games and races.

Watermelons, ice cream, lemonade, a double-header baseball game at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, the baseball teams of Unity Spinning Mills and Calumet of Hogansville participating, then Hillside and Manchester. No charges; open to all; but it rained. In the evening an elaborate display of fire works, with H. G. Quillian in charge of this feature; it was greatly enjoyed by all who were present. A special train from Manchester brought 500 persons or more to LaGrange for the activities.

They were met by the American Legion Drum Corps, who escorted the party, including the Manchester Y. M. C. A. Drum and Bugle Corps, to Callaway Park.

The Unity school put on some nice little stunts, such as climbing the greased pole, sack races, battle door and shuttle cock. Refreshments were served on long tables built throughout the park.

This day was greatly enjoyed by many, though in a general sense of the word it does not take memorials to keep green the memory or to relate the deeds of Fuller E. Callaway, for the memory of that great man will not die easily, and the memorials he built to himself in his lifetime, stands to speak their own silent tribute of love.

The Callaway Memorial Tower and Park is to show the appreciation of the hundreds whose lives were richened by his kind deeds and great influence; his memory needs no embellishment, but it is human nature to express appreciation, and especially where it is felt as deeply as the citizens of LaGrange feel their debt to Fuller E. Callaway.

He was a man who had a love-winning way, as well as business ability, and it seemed to the poor, he was the best friend they ever knew.

Fuller E. Callaway was born at LaGrange July 15, 1870; he had a rich heritage of strong character, the legacy of a long line of Baptist ministers from which he descended.

The Callaway family is known to have furnished 31 sons to Baptist ministry, and the most of them lived in Georgia.

Fuller E. Callaway was a strict observer of the Sabbath Day, a devoted Christian man, brought up by Christian parents, and all this makes a beautiful background for his memorial today.

All the employees of the different mills had a part in building this me-

morial tower and were glad to do so.

He was uniformly consistent throughout every turn of his business and industrial career; but nevertheless he was firm, and a good keeper of the Golden Rule.

In this trait the stern and adamant character of his Baptist minister ancestors, and that right is right and wrong is wrong, environment which indelibly stamped his childhood training, manifested itself most plainly.

A deeply religious nature inherited and cultivated, prompted his fair, honest and open dealings at all times with all men; he is said to have remarked that every element necessary to business success is found in the Bible, and it was also said that he engaged in daily prayer to his Creator, and today the employees wish to thank our great Creator for such men.

His sons, Messrs. Cason J. and Fuller, E., Jr., are both fine men and our prayer is that our God will guide them and help them to live the lives their father lived before them. He gave us this park, and it is through Mr. Callaway, with God's help, that we today have nice schools, good churches, the Y. M. C. A. and many playgrounds.

Then it is from his sons, with the same God's help, that today, the 15th, is a holiday added to all this.

MRS. E. C. ABBOTT.

#### WARE SHOALS, S. C.

##### Night Shift Discontinued.

As a result of recent decision on the part of the management, all machines in the mill that have stood idle for several weeks will be put on day time operation Monday morning, July 21st, substituting for the part plant night operation which will be indefinitely discontinued.

This means that none of the mill machinery will run at night, and the employees of the night shift are advised to see their foreman in regard to day time work.

Get Ready for Fall Horseshoe Tournament.

Drive up the old stakes, boys. Hunt out the old horseshoes. Get in practice. We are going to have a great time about the middle of September. Plans are on foot for the staging of the greatest horseshoe tournament ever pulled. Prizes are going to be offered the winning teams and all contestants are going to be passed into the picture show right after the final contest. Pictures of the winners and their shoes will be run on front page of Life.

Get busy with your practice, and watch Life for further announcement.

Ware Shoals Wins Over Ninety-Six. The Ware Shoals boys staged a big league comeback Saturday by win-

ning over the fast Ninety-Six team at Ninety-Six by the score of six to five. The boys exhibited some splendid playing, with Bill Werner featuring in the field and Harold Clarke starring at the bat. Werner had several rough chances handed him at short, and handled all of them without an error. Clarke drove a long boy over the fence with two fellows on the pillows.

Newbury pitched a splendid game, allowing nine hits, but keeping them scattered. The entire team showed a world of pep, and a lot of good baseball. The next game will be played here Saturday with the club from Greenwood Mill, winners of first half championship.

##### Blease to Speak Here.

Senator Cole L. Blease will be in Ware Shoals Saturday evening, Aug. 9th, and will speak to the voters at 8 o'clock in the boys' playground. The public is invited to come out and hear him.—Ware Shoals Life.

#### MARION, N. C.

##### Marion Mill.

Dear Aunt Becky:

While good rains have fallen in the vicinity of Marion, we have only had a few showers and it is extremely dry and hot here now. We will surely get good rains, though, if we pray and faint not. Anyway, we are hoping.

Next week is rest week again and we are prepared to do some resting, fishing and checker playing. We are expecting better times soon. Anyway, we hope business will soon boom and the wheels of the textile plants will run regularly without any let-up.

Mr. W. S. Jones, master mechanic, is back at his post of duty after being confined to his home on account of illness. We are proud to say this, for Mr. Jones is one of our finest citizens.

Little Frances Smith, four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Forest Smith, is improving after having her tonsils removed. We are glad to note this also.

Miss Gladys Davis, one of our charming girls, was visiting relatives at Forest City last week.

Aunt Becky, I believe the wedding bells are about to ring up here, judging by the way the little "Byrds" are flying around these parts. Perhaps I can give you some dots on this at an early date.

Rev. G. C. Ivory, pastor of East Marion Baptist church, has resigned and Sunday night will be his last sermon.

Your correspondent was greatly disappointed last week when he failed to get his Bulletin. We are hoping she'll come today.

I now bid you adieu for two weeks. HELPSOM.



# FROM BALL ROOM TO WEAVE ROOM

By Ethel Thomas

"Don't say anything rash, Theo," groaned the man in anguish, "we will talk it over when we are both in a more reasonable frame of mind. I think that neither of us should hold the other responsible for anything we may have said. If you are really so anxious to get away from me, you might go with the Sheldons to Europe the last of the month—about ten days from now. They will be gone for a year. If you wish to go I will arrange it." And again came that shaft of pain through the man's heart, as the thought of an empty, cheerless home rose clearly defined before his mental vision.

"Yes, I'll go—to Europe, Africa, Asia or anywhere, just so I get away from this hateful place of sham and hypocrisy, where all the originality is crushed out of one! Oh yes, I'll go; and I hope I'll never see New York again," bitterly. So he wanted to get rid of her did he? And he would send her off with that hateful old gossip, Mrs. Sheldon, would he? Well she would go, but not to Europe or anywhere that he could know, to be spied upon. She would not be disposed of just as he pleased, and in a way that he could know of and criticise every action,—no indeed.

Jack Arlington watched the changing countenance of his wife with inward misgivings, as she drew her hands away from him. Truly she was a puzzle of late, and an unfathomable mystery. Had he been too harsh? he wondered. No, he decided, that was his last resort. He had begged and pleaded long enough—now he would command. But somehow he felt a sense of defeat, though he could not define it.

"Well, good-night, little one—and let's not quarrel any more," and he stooped to kiss her, but she turned away.

"No, Jack, you need not practice any more deceit with me! I have not forgotten that you would have left me a few moments ago without a kiss. We won't 'patch up things' any more," with firm finality. He laughed a little uneasily as she paid him back in his own coin; then sighed heavily:

"Oh, we are even now—be satisfied, won't you?" pleadingly. "I don't suppose you will be visible so early as I shall have to leave, so I will say goodnight and goodbye," and husband and wife separated and went to their bedrooms.

It was not long before the man dismissed the whole disagreeable subject from his mind and went to a sound healthy sleep; but the woman, after being waited on by her maid, dismissed her, and passed the long hours striding up and down her room, wringing her hands and moaning in anguish, the picture of grim despair. Poor girl! Circumstances and environment were forming her into

## GOLDVILLE, S. C.

Joanna News.

Every now and then we hear about somebody who has retired to lead a life of ease. We wonder about them. Are they happy? We don't believe they are. We can play just so long and then we want to work. After all, we get more fun out of working than out of playing. Don't let anybody talk you into the belief that work isn't pleasure.

### Personals.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Harbin, of Greenwood, S. C., were the week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Hunnicutt.

Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Whitmire, of Woodruff, spent last week with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Dudley.

Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Rhodes and children visited Mr. and Mrs. L. R. McDonald in Laurens, S. C., Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Foy are visiting relatives in Georgetown, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Bolt, of Laurens, S. C., spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Cooper.

Mrs. W. Y. Mayfield and little daughter, of Greenville, S. C., are spending the week with her sister, Mrs. Glenn Franklin.

Mrs. Oscar Jones, of Newberry, is spending the week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Cook.

Miss Dora Dukes and Mr. Otis Murphy visited relatives in Sedalia, S. C., Sunday.

Mrs. J. D. Mahaffey and Mrs. Lella Clinton, of Anderson, are spending the week with Mrs. W. L. Mahaffey.

Friends of Mrs. John Byars will be glad to know she has returned from the Newberry Hospital and is improving after an operation.

Mrs. John Fox underwent an operation at the Newberry Hospital yesterday. She is doing nicely.

### McCravy Brothers to Sing Here.

A real treat is in store for those who attend the worship service at the church on next Sunday evening. Messrs. Frank and James McCravy will be there and will sing at that time. Those who have heard them will surely want to hear them again. Those who have not heard them will have the opportunity next Sunday evening.

### Music Saturday Evening.

Mr. Wilkey and his quartette from Mountville, Mr. Abrams and his quartette from Clinton will give a program at the church on Saturday evening, July 26th, at 8 o'clock. The public is cordially invited.

### Mr. Hack Here.

Mr. H. W. Hack, of New York office, arrived yesterday afternoon. We are always glad to see Mr. Hack.

### Candidates to Speak Here.

Messrs. James F. Byrnes and Cole L. Blease, candidates for the Senatorship of S. C., and Olin D. Johnson, candidate for Governor, will speak to Goldville audiences this week.

Senator Blease, campaigning for re-election, will speak at the ball park this evening at 6:30 o'clock.

Mr. Byrnes will speak at the ball park on Saturday, July 26th, immediately after the ball game.

All of these men are known here. Friends arranged the meetings.

**Dye-Owens.**

Miss Grace Dye, of our village, and Mr. David Owens, of Clinton, were married at 7:45 p. m. Thursday, July 17th, at the Holiness church, Clinton, S. C. Friends wish for them many years of happiness.

**Death of Infant.**

We extend our sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. Andy Goshell in the death of their infant daughter on Monday, July 21st, 1930.

**Mr. Wehunt Ill.**

Friends of Mr. J. W. Wehunt will regret to learn that he suffered from a stroke of paralysis last Monday night. Mr. Wehunt is at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Wilbur Russell, Muskegon street.

**Epworth League Socials.**

The members of the Senior Epworth League enjoyed a social meeting at the home of Rev. and Mrs. H. E. Bullington on last Thursday evening. Games were played on the lawn for a while, after which watermelon was served. All present reported a good time.

Mrs. Edward Kay entertained the members of the Junior Epworth League at her home from 6 to 8 p. m. yesterday. The children enjoyed both the games on the lawn and the delicious fruit punch served by the hostess.

**Swimming Party.**

Quite a number of young people enjoyed a swimming party near Indian Creek bridge last Friday evening.

**Baseball News.**

Joanna beat Newberry in a thrilling fourteen-inning game Saturday—the best game of the year. "Lefty" Langley relieved Holiday in the first inning and pitched excellent ball the rest of the game, striking out twenty-one men. Langley also did some fine hitting at the right time. Rolfe Clark contributed a nice triple at a good time. Galloway's three-base hit in the fourteenth inning drove Burton in with the winning run. The whole Joanna team played "jam-up" baseball, and folks, if you want to see a good game, be on hand Saturday when Oakland plays Joanna here, July 26th. Oakland and Joanna are tied for first place, having won three and lost one.

Joanna "B" team beat Newberry "B" team in a good ten-inning game.

**BIRMINGHAM, ALA.****WHO'S WHO WITH AVONDALE MILLS.**

**Marvin James Bates, Foreman of Blanket Cloth Room, Sylacauga, Ala.**

Marvin James Bates was born July 14, 1891, at Centerville, Ala., in Bibb county. He is the son of Oscar Bates and Lilly Chambless Bates.

Mr. Bates attended public schools at Centerville, Ala. In 1902 Mr. Bates' family moved to Prattville, Ala. His first job in a cotton mill was sweeping the spinning room. He later got a job in the cloth room, where he worked until 1906.

From 1906 to 1908 Mr. Bates was with the Pratt Gin Company, Prattville, Ala., and from 1909 to 1911 he was with the Bates Dry Goods Company at Milton, Fla. He returned to Prattville, Ala., in 1912.

About this time Mr. Bates married Miss Lilly Moore. They have seven children, Hazel, 18, Oscar, 16, Braxton, 14, Donald, 10, Marvin, Jr., 7, Jack, 5, and Meemie, 3.

Mr. Bates' first supervisory position in a cotton mill was at Eatonton, Ga. He was also overseer at the Glenola Mills at Eufaula and the

that most unfortunate of beings, an impassioned, susceptible, ill-judging woman. With warm impulsive heart and erring head, she had yet to learn of the pure, mild and enduring virtues of the Christian, of humility and endurance as a substitute for pride.

Jack was surprised next morning on his way out, to hear the piano, but a glance at his watch told him he had no time to tarry, though he paused a moment outside the parlor door to listen to the sad, half sobbing voice of his wife as she sang with touching pathos:

"I'm longing, so sadly I'm longing

For the flowers that have blossomed and fled,  
For the hopes that around me were thronging,

But alas! all are withered and dead.  
Beauties I thought ne'er would perish

One by one vanish away—

There's nothing on earth that we cherish  
That's lovely and true that will stay."

**CHAPTER II**

"Have you studied that man and that woman?  
Have you learned every phase of their life?  
Have you felt each temptation that met them?  
Have you joined in their struggle and strife?  
Have you probed every hope of each bosom?  
Have you measured the throb of each heart?  
Have you fathomed their prayers and their passions,  
And the evil from good set apart?"

"Oh, refrain from this sitting in judgment,  
In causes where all is not known,  
And remember Christ said: 'But the stainless  
Shall cast at his brother a stone'.  
Reflect 'ere the harsh word is spoken  
Desist ere the action you do,  
And ask your own heart in communion,  
If both are not suited to you."

As good old Dr. Brown was passing the Arlington home that morning, he saw a drooping figure among the flowers on the lawn, and caught the glimpse of a white despairing face and great dark eyes, gazing after Jack as he hurried down street as if possessed by demons.

"Something wrong with those children," he mused. "I've thought so for some little time, and now I know it. I didn't stay long at their ball, but I understood how it was. Theo is so full of life that she goes a little too far with some things, but she is pure gold, and I felt like kicking Jack for being such a fool, lawyer though he is." And giving a little more speed to his auto, he was soon up with Jack and called out:

"Hello! my boy, how are you? Hop in here and save your car fare. I'm going right by your office. Don't look like you've slept much. Well! well! these balls and late hours are a bore to some and a boon to others. Where



would the poor struggling doctor come in, if there were no fools to commit outrages against the laws of nature? Echo answers where? By gum! we never would get a patient to sacrifice on the altar of experiment. Everything that comes along brings good to somebody," chuckled the old chatter-box as Jack took a seat beside him.

"It's certainly fortunate for me that you came along, anyway; I have a genuine case of blue devils this morning, and if your philosophy can't drive them away, I shall be left hopeless." The Doctor caught the note of misery in the man's tone but ignored it and answered cheerily:

"After effects of the ball, my boy. I had a glimpse of you wife back there on the lawn, and she seemed similarly affected. I declare, Jack, she was almost as white as the lilacs under which she was standing while she watched your fine athletic figure out of sight. She looked just like a lovely woman always feels when her husband leaves her without a kiss," teasingly.

"I—er—was in a hurry—it was getting late—and she didn't come to breakfast with me," stammered Jack in confusion.

"Ha! ha! what a wonderfully shrewd lawyer you are to be so easily caught in my little trap," laughed the doctor. "So you didn't kiss her, sure enough. Zounds! I feel like using the lash on somebody; wish I were driving a horse." Then seriously: "Jack, your wife is getting to be a wonderfully deep woman. I've loved and studied her since she was a baby, but am beginning to find fathomless depths in her nature. She has been a long time passing from girlhood to womanhood—a serious stage for one of her temperament. Be very tender and patient with her, my boy. I have always been so glad that you won her from her avaricious guardian, who wanted her for himself. No wonder she loves you so." Jack caught his breath!

"Doctor, if she had seen more of society first, she would never have—" he began miserably, but the doctor cut him short:

"Now, look here, my boy, I won't listen to any such tommyrot! I understand, and as the way is opened, I am going to diagnose your case, and don't you dare interrupt me. I love you and Theo as if you were my own children, and the Lord only knows how it hurts me to see either of you in trouble. I was at your ball long enough last night to see under the surface of things, though you both carried it off splendidly; but in my thirty years practice of medicine, I've studied human nature too, and am hard to fool. Oh, Jack, don't ever say, think or do anything that would wring your heart with unutterable regret if the Lord should take your wife—"

"Doctor! is she—" and Jack's gray eyes sought the doctor's in anxiety too deep for words.

"Oh, no, don't jump to unthought of conclusions—there's nothing the matter with her so far as I know—never has been anything serious. But I was just thinking of my own precious wife up in heaven, and if such

Selma Manufacturing Company. He came to Sylacauga in May, 1914, and his first work with the Avondale Mills was folder man.

He was later promoted to second hand in 1915 and in 1916 was promoted to overseer of Eva Janes cloth room. During this time Mr. Bates had taken a course from the International Correspondence School. In 1930 Mr. Bates was transferred to Sally B. No. 2 as overseer of the blanket cloth room, the position he now holds.

**Thos. Lorenza Dow Craddock, Foreman of Spinning, Twisting, Winding and Spooling, Sallie B. Mills, Sylacauga.**

Thomas Lorenza Dow Craddock was born November 27, 1882, in Tallapoosa county. He is the son of Sims Craddock and Edna May Carlisle Craddock. Mr. Craddock attended public schools in Tallapoosa county. In the summer of 1923 he attended the class in foremanship training at University of Alabama.

In November, 1900, Mr. Craddock and Miss Dovie McCarley were married at Tallassee, Ala. They have two sons, William David, 28, and Jodie, 26.

Mr. Craddock began his mill career with the Tallassee Mills as a sweeper at the age of 11. Later he became a weaver, loom fixer and second hand in the weave room. He went to the Hillside Cotton Mills at LaGrange, Ga., as second hand in the spinning room in 1916. He was later promoted to overseer of this mill.

In 1919 Mr. Craddock accepted a job with the Bibb Manufacturing Company at Columbus, Ga., as overseer of twisting.

#### CORNELIUS, N. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are having some rain here now after two weeks of hot, dry weather.

Mrs. James Lanair, daughter of Night Overseer M. D. Lafoy, was taken to the Statesville Hospital Monday with acute appendicitis.

Mr. Johnnie Sherrill and Miss Margie Sherrill returned home Monday from the same hospital. Mr. and Mrs. Bill White are the proud parents of a baby girl, born Saturday, christened Jane Boon.

Mrs. Massie Spencer has had her four children at home for a visit for the past two weeks from Barium Springs Orphanage. They returned Monday. Mr. R. E. Thompson was kind enough to take them back in his car.

Part of Gem Yarn Mill is still running night and day.

The mill grounds as well as the inside of the mill are improving in looks since Mr. Thompson came here a year ago. He has had a part of the grounds leveled up and planted in peas to make a sod and the lillies they planted around the yard are in bloom—a beautiful yellow.

GLADYS.

#### SIMPSONVILLE, S. C.

Woodside Mill.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Among our matrimonials recently are Mr. Roy Garrison to Miss Mattie Lue Sawyer. Mr. Garrison is outside overseer. Thomas Brooks to Marie Cantrel. Alvin Medlock to Eunice Fenley.

Recent deaths were Mrs. May Drumonds, June 12; Mrs. Drumonds' daughter, Mrs. Nora Calvert, June 18; the infant of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Good-

nough, on July 10. We are in very deep sympathy with the bereaved ones.

We still have a lot of sickness in our village. Mrs. Lola Hensley had at her bedside last week her sisters, Mrs. Livie Morgan, of High Point, N. C.; Mrs. May Pressley, of Athens, Ga.; Mrs. Allie Harris, of Anderson, S. C.

Mr. Fletcher Queen, of Walhalla, S. C., was a visitor in Simpsonville last week.

Mr. George Carroll and wife, of Greenville, S. C., were in Simpsonville last week.

Mrs. Alice Strickland, who has been visiting relatives in Columbus, Ga., is back at her brother's, Mr. L. A. McKay.

Mr. Hoyt Bagwell motored to Balfour, N. C., last week.

UNCLE FRED.

#### WHEN IS A MAN A SUCCESS?

When he refuses to slander even his enemies.  
When he does not expect to get good pay for poor services.

When he does not wait until tomorrow to do the things that should be done today.

When he is loyal to his employer and not false to the ones with whom he works.

When he intelligently co-operates with the other members of the organization.

When he is studying and preparing himself for a higher position with better pay.—The Silent Partner.

#### A Wise Jew.

Marching around the grave after the casket containing one of their friends had been lowered in the grave, a large number of Jews, wishing to pay their respects to their friend, marched around the grave, dropping little wreaths of flowers on the casket as a token of their respect. One Jew dropped in a \$20.00 gold certificate. The next one in line took out his check book, writing his check for \$20.00, payable to the dead Jew, dropped it in the grave and picked up the gold certificate and marched on.

HAM.

#### THEY CAN AFFORD 'EM

A bricklayer said to a foreman on a new job: "I'd like to work here, but I can't find a place to park my car."

The foreman replied: "I guess you won't do. This is a high-class job and we want only bricklayers who have chauffeurs."

Young man (to pretty girl): "You know, I'm funny that way, I always throw myself into any job I undertake."

Pretty girl: "How splendid! Why don't you dig a well?"

First Salesman: "What do you sell?"

Second Salesman: "Salt."

First Salesman: "Shake."

Little Dorothy: "Mother, do all fairy tales begin with 'Once upon a time'?"

Mother: "No, dear; some begin with 'I'll be working late at the office.'"

"Dorothy is getting married."

"Who is the lucky man?"

"Her father."

Is your family fond of reading?

No, the only book they ever get interested in is my pocketbook.

a fate as mine should ever happen to be your sad lot, I hope you won't have to lie awake at night as I have so often done, and grieve over the things I should have done and did not, and the things I did and should not."

"I'm sure, doctor, that no man could ever be more devoted to his wife than you were," sighed Jack, ruefully.

"Ah, yes, God knows, I thought that I was tender, affectionate and thoughtful, but after she was gone, I thought of many things—little things, too, that would have cost me nothing, that would have filled her sweet heart with joy more often. Tender words of affection, a stolen kiss, a loving hand clasp, and a big bear-hug pretty often—such things are the very life of some women—and we men, brutish creatures that we are, often let them starve to death for lack of proper nourishment."

"Why, doctor, I guess you are getting things rather mixed, aren't you? Whoever heard of such a thing as really 'living on love'?"

"I know what I'm talking about, and so do you. You in your practice of law, and I in my practice of medicine, have been behind the scenes and have seen heart secrets laid bare—things that were pitiful beyond expression, and aroused our deepest sympathy."

The doctor now turned his auto into another street, saying: "As I am rather fond of your company, we'll go a round-about way. It will take several minutes yet, for me to thoroughly diagnose your case, so I will get to the task. Since you have been practicing law, especially since you have so successfully handled some extremely difficult case, I notice that you do not practice religion much. I once thought you would be a preacher, but you have backslidden, and I think God is beginning to ply the lash to you. Well, it will be for your own good in the long run, though it may hurt awfully till you come to understand it. Jack, the practice of law is making you hard and cynical; but as I always say, there's nothing God can't straighten out, and everything will come right in his own good time. If you are being scourged, it is because He loves you. 'Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth.' I wish you could understand that God is Love—all Love—; He never sends an unseasonable trouble or an unnecessary pain—nor an unsuitable mercy. Everything is well timed. There is frequently more love in a frown than there could be in a smile. 'As many as I love I rebuke and chasten.' Carbuncles and boils clear the system of poison and help to purify the blood. Fiery trials consume the dross and purify the gold in our natures. Afflictions are nearly always real blessings in disguise. You know those sweet lines:

"Afflictions, though they seem severe

Are oft in mercy sent—

They stopped the Prodigal's career,

And caused him to repent."

(To Be Continued)